

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE

VOL. 41

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 24, 1931

No. 4

Offering a COMPLETE line of Processing Machinery

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|---|---|---|--|
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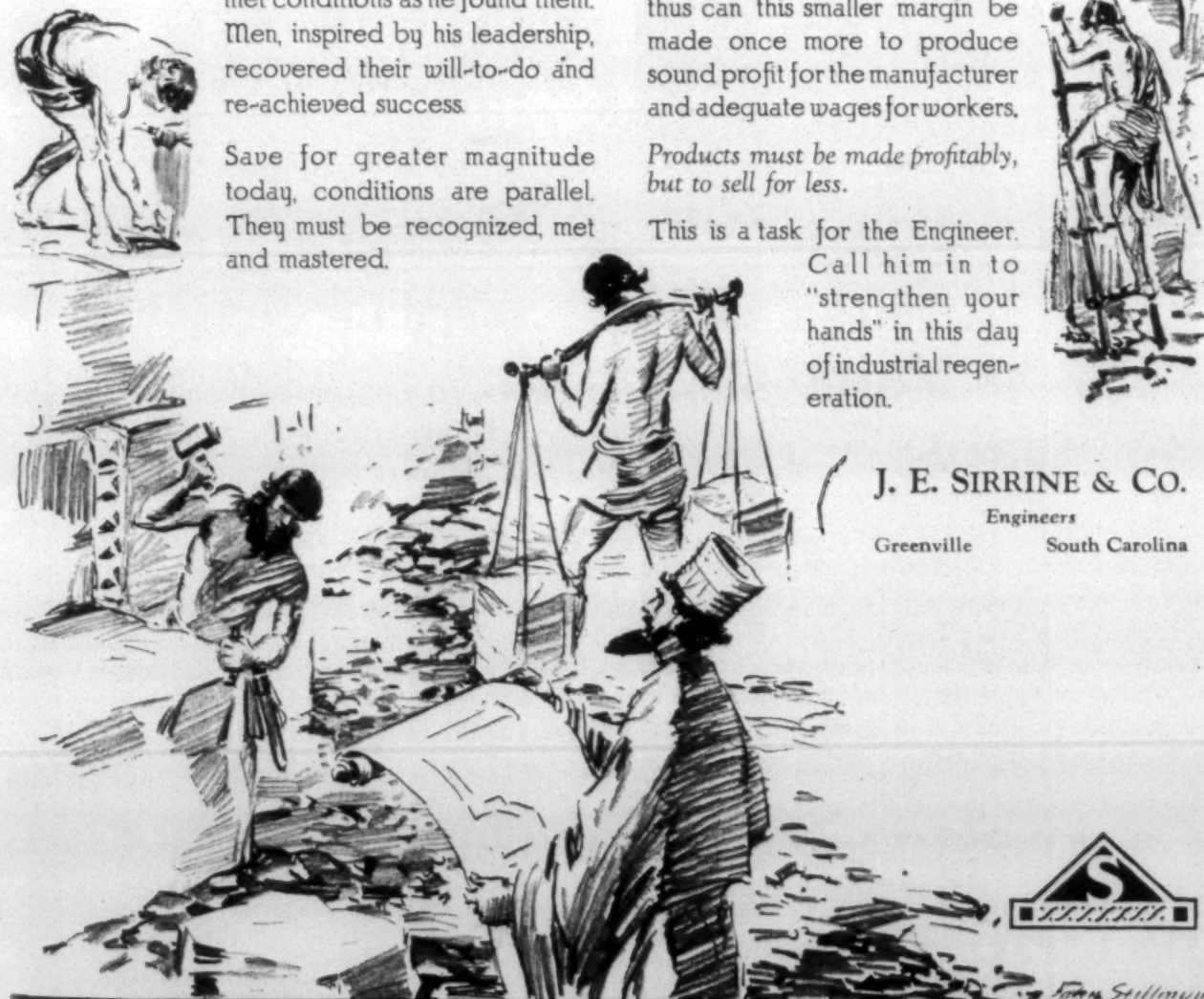
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 24, 1931

No. 4

Institute Sees Progress in Night Work Policy

THE Executive Committee of the Cotton-Textile Institute, which met Thursday afternoon and evening in New York, reviewed exhaustively the progress and present situation as to the elimination of women and minors from night work in the cotton mills, a policy recommended by the Institute at its last annual meeting. The committee, by unanimous recommendation, reaffirmed its confidence in the value of this policy and the continuance of its observance, and commended the industry for its wisdom in adopting the recommendation to so preponderant an extent.

The committee announced that over 80 per cent of the entire industry, including 78.4 per cent of mills classified as having run at night, was now pursuing this policy. Percentages of conformity for some of the manufacturing groups were announced as follows:

	Per Cent
Print Cloth	80
Narrow Sheetings	83
Wide Sheetings	91
Fine Goods	93
Bedspreads	86
Chambray—Ginghams	90
Ducks	80
Terry Towels	90
Tickings	83
Flannels	84
Carded Yarn	80
Combed Yarn	84

Representing the committee's views, George A. Sloan, president of the Institute, stated that the committee was gratified to observe that this policy of discontinuing the night employment of women and minors was effectively discouraging night operation as a general practice. Various managements which have attempted to operate a balanced shift at night employing men only, are, he stated, reporting that they find it exceedingly difficult to do so under existing conditions. The feeling is strong in many such quarters that such operations will become impracticable with the return of more normal business. The committee therefore believes that continued adherence to the Institute's recommendation will eventually result in further stabilization of employment through concentration of operations on the day shift except under emergency conditions.

Those present included: Walker D. Hines, of New York; Robert Amory, of Boston; Harry L. Bailey, of New York; Charles A. Cannon, of Kannapolis, N. C.;

Donald Comer, of Birmingham, Ala.; Stuart W. Cramer, of Cramerton, N. C.; B. B. Gossett, of Charlotte, N. C., and Anderson, S. C.; John A. Law, of Spartanburg, S. C.; Russell H. Leonard, of Boston; Senator Henry F. Lippitt, of Providence, R. I.; Gerrish H. Milliken, of New York, and H. Nelson Slater, of New York.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the meeting:

"Whereas, increases in the consumption of cotton through wider use of its products is the greatest service that can be rendered to the cotton farmer; and

"Whereas, the use of cotton cloth for covering cotton bales will provide (1) a new market for over 200,000 bales annually; (2) additional employment for thousands of people in the cotton mills manufacturing the material; and (3) readier acceptance of American cotton in foreign markets; and

"Whereas, the present custom of selling raw cotton by gross weight is opposed to good commercial practices and operates to defeat the gain of these great benefits to the farmers, the mills and their employees and to the public at large; and

"Whereas, the practicability of using cotton baling material has been demonstrated by experience:

"Be it resolved that the Executive Committee of the Cotton-Textile Institute recommends that its members use their full influence in effecting the establishment of a net weight basis in the sale of raw cotton."

HINES TO RETIRE AS CHAIRMAN

Walker D. Hines, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Cotton-Textile Institute, stated to the Executive Committee of the Institute that it was not his purpose to accept re-election as Chairman at the time of the annual meeting on October 21st and that he would recommend that the executive functions heretofore performed by the chairman be vested in the President—George A. Sloan.

Mr. Hines reminded the committee that this change would constitute the complete realization of a policy originated by him three years ago which involved the election of Mr. Sloan as President in 1929 and which contemplated the ultimate vesting in him of all the chief executive functions. Mr. Hines added that in the past two years Mr. Sloan had established such a complete mastery of all phases of the work of the Institute that the time was ripe for this final step in carrying out the policy referred to.

(Continued on Page 25)

Cotton Machinery Improvements *

BY G. H. SINGTON

MIXING and blowing-room machinery for many years had not the thought over details spent on it that carding, preparing and spinning machinery had; that is, however, a thing of the past, and today one finds that most spinners realize that they can gain more by spending money on new blowing-room machinery and new mixing and blowing-room devices than they can do even by putting in extra spinning. There are many economies that the newest forms of mixing and blowing-room machinery open out to a modern mill manager, such as getting the minimum amount of good cotton in his waste; extracting the maximum amount of waste from his cotton; damaging the fibres to the smallest possible degree; and by a very considerable reduction in the number of work people employed in his mixing and blowing rooms; not to mention the fact of the possibilities of going down one or two grades in the class of cotton he uses and producing the same yarn therefrom. In fact, there are endless possibilities for improvement in the, up to lately, "Cinderella" part of the spinning mill.

THE MODERN BALE BREAKER

To begin at the modern bale breaker, of which both the spiked lattice and the spiked cylinder type are used, whether the bale breaker is used prior to mixings with a production of, say, 40,000 kilos a week being put through it, or whether two be used in a pair for single-process machines, there is one "tip" which is more valuable than anything you can obtain in the way of a tip at Longchamps or Auteuil, and that is that bales placed around a bale breaker or bale breakers should be on one side full bales and on the other side half-bales; this ensures that the densely-packed cotton in the center of the bales containing the most humidity is mixed continuously with the more open and dryer cotton from the outside part of the bales. By commencing this way, the mixing is carried on in perpetuity, as where the half-bales have been full bales will take their place, and the full bales consequently become half-bales.

If the best results are to be obtained from the operatives and machines, it is essential that every care should be taken to prevent the dust from the opening machines spreading over the room. From a health point of view some of the mixing rooms in the older mills leave much to be desired; mixing lattices are entirely out-of-date, their place being taken by suction or blowing fans which remove a great amount of dust from the cotton.

Whilst we are considering the drawing or blowing of cotton to the mixing bins by means of fans, we should not forget that fans can only work satisfactorily if they have a free outlet for the air, the best arrangement being a settling chamber with an area of 1,000 cubic feet (28.32 cubic metres) for each fan and a dust chimney of 10 square feet (0.929 square metres) for each fan.

EXTRACTING DUST FROM COTTON

The extracting of dust from the cotton in the mixing rooms has been under investigation by the British Cotton Industry Research Association, the result of which is that a high-speed cage has been introduced for this purpose; very great interest is being shown all over the world in this invention—not simply from the point of view of obtaining a cleaner yarn, but because it is recognized that dust in mixing rooms and carding rooms has placed

the workers in these departments at a disadvantage from a health point of view when compared with the workers in other parts of the mill, and everyone will agree that health work people means reduced costs in production. I feel that you, gentlemen, know very well that the judging of the cotton on the table of your board room is much easier than standing over the bales in your mixing room, therefore my advice is to make the air in your mixing room just as pure as it is in your board room.

SINGLE-PROCESS LAPPING

Single-process lapping is now recognized as being superior in many ways to the high production from the openers and doubling on scutchers, because in the latter case so much depends on the attendant. We know the scutchers are still a necessity in special cases where blending in definite proportions for color, etc., is required.

After the mixings a modern combination of machines for one-process lapping consists of: Hopper opener, lattice feeder complete with Shirley cage, Crighton and dust trunk, feeding two hoppers behind the opener lap machines.

One of the latest and most up-to-date improvements is that of the electrical control distributor, which ensures an even feed to each of the hopper feeders behind the lap machines. Other arrangements for feeding the hoppers consists of inclined chutes and lattices. Another novelty is the reserve box at the feed end of the hopper feeder, this being arranged to control the amount of cotton in the hopper itself, its action being such that whether the mixing machines are a long or short distance away from the lap machines, the amount of cotton in these particular hoppers is always about the same weight, thus ensuring a regular delivery to the feed part of the lap-forming machines, and consequently a very even lap sheet is obtained.

Combing cylinders are now more than ever taking the place of the bladed beater. Extended cleaning grids around these parts of the machine is a novelty recently introduced by different machine makers. A special stopping and starting timing device for the accurate piecing-up of the lap sheet and more regular control of the lap during its formation has also been introduced; in fact, the laps from modern openers are cleaner and more regular, and particularly more free from dust, than ever before, thus giving a greater advantage in the carding process followed by a better yarn.

IMPROVEMENTS FOR CARDS

In connection with the carding engines much interest is now being shown in a smaller card, also the invention of the British Cotton Industry Research Association; in the first place, their card had two takers-in and a condensing cage before the cylinder, but it was soon found that great difficulty would be experienced in connection with the providing of suitable outlets for the fans required to draw the cotton to the cages, and in addition the unsightly piping and the necessary labor entailed in keeping the cages clean were quite sufficient to condemn this arrangement, consequently full concentration was given to the usual arrangement of one taker-in, but coupled to a smaller cylinder and a smaller doffer along with a greatly-reduced number of flats.

Other improvements put forward consist of metallic wire for the cylinder and doffer; fancy strippers, either over or under the taker-in—both with a view to dispens-

*Paper for the International Cotton Congress at Paris.

ing with periodical stripping; glass-hardened wire to dispense with or greatly reduce grinding; improved undercasings, etc.

For low counts, say, up to 6s, another interesting development is that in front of the standard cotton card a condenser arrangement is placed. The web of cotton when leaving the doffer is split, and by the action of rubbing leathers a round sliver is formed, which is wound on to a condenser bobbin, this bobbin then being taken direct to the ring frame.

For certain finer counts during the last few years double carding has been used with success. This certainly gives the appearance of a combed yarn and is more economical than using combers.

THE DRAWING PROCESS

After the card there has been nothing very startling during the last few years between the drawing frame and the ring frame in the way of drastic alteration.

The only thing worth mentioning is that in many cases now where short-staple cotton is being used two passages of drawing have been found equally as good as three, thus giving a rather heavier hank sliver to the slubber and a rather higher draft in the slubbing frame. In such cases two passages of speeds only are almost as good as three; the intermediate bobbins being put up direct on the creel of the ring frame where satisfactory long drafts even up to 12 are used on short-staple cotton. Where a medium-staple cotton is used, the three passages of drakings are essential, and this, followed by only two passages of speeds and a draft up to as much as 20 on the rings, is usual. For better quality medium-staple the best results have been obtained from three passages of drawing and two passages of speeds eliminating the intermediate frame, the slubber bobbin being put up direct on to the roving frame and subsequently double roving in the creel of the ring frame.

Cork-covered top rollers have been extensively used in America in place of leather and woolen roller cloth. This system of roller covering has now begun to be used on this side of the Atlantic.

A system emanating from this country, which is offering us such great hospitality, and which is certainly interesting, consists of taking the card cans, 12 or 16 in number, and placing these up to the sliver lap bobbins, and these bobbins are placed behind the drawing frame, using a much higher draft on the drawing frame than has hitherto been the practice. Two passages of drawing frames are generally used. Thus it will be noted that in the first passage of drawing frames no cans are placed behind the machine, stop motions at the back of the drawing frame being eliminated due to the width of cotton being passed through.

HIGHER DRAFTS ON SPEED FRAMES

On the speed frames, attempts have been made for higher drafts than have hitherto been used in this case; I would make special reference to a patented device on a speed frame which embodies seven pairs of rollers; the preliminary drafting is done by two sets of rollers one above the other. The sliver from the upper pair of rollers falls on the sliver from the lower pair of rollers; the united slivers then passing through a guide to consolidate them before being drafted by the final three pairs of rollers. In another case, there is also a patented arrangement for speed frames which is commonly known as the "Inter-rover;" this patent also includes two sets of drafting rollers, but between them a false twist tube is placed for the purpose of inserting a false twist to carry the cotton between the first and the second pairs of drafting rollers.

In addition to the two systems already mentioned, it is

now common practice to use four lines of rollers on speed frames where higher drafts are required.

Another tip more valuable than any to be obtained at Longchamps is that the amount of twist in the intermediate or roving bobbin used in the creel of the ring frame should, for long draft purposes, be the absolute minimum possible. The tenter wants the maximum amount of twist in to give herself the least work, whereas for good drafting it is absolutely essential that the minimum possible should be in.

RING SPINNING FRAMES

Now, as to the spinning, where the ring frame covers a greater field today than it was ever thought possible even a few years back, even soft hosiery yarns are in many cases now being spun on ring frames, so that I propose to devote my final remarks on spinning to this machine alone.

It is very interesting to note the development of the ring spinning frame to lengths of which were a few years ago thought impossible. It is today a fact that counts even as high as 140s (118.54) are being successfully spun on these machines and, further, that hosiery yarns which require low turns of twist can also be spun on this machine. Many developments have taken place in recent years which have added to its efficiency; for instance, higher drafts are now employed, the length of lift of the cops has been increased greatly in addition to larger diameter of rings which have necessitated the use of special motions, as for instance for the spinning of hosiery yarns, in order that a good start up of the machine is secured, twist imparting motion is now applied to the machine for the starting up of a set of cops. Also the building motion for the long lifts has been altered in order that the cops can be wound so that in the after-processes unwinding at high speed can be safely carried out. What is termed the "moving thread lappet" is being more extensively used in order to control the ballooning on the long lifts and for the spinning of the finer yarns. In addition, it is advisable to mention that many attempts are now being made with specially constructed ring frames to imitate mule-spun yarn on the thin through paper tube.

I think the above remarks clearly show that the ring frame is encroaching more and more on the field of mule-spun yarn, and that eventually it may be said that the mule will only be used in future for the spinning of fine yarns from 150s (127.00) upwards.

LARGER COPS AND BOBBINS

Experiments are being made for the spinning of cops up to 12 inches (304.8 mm.) lift. The building motion for a machine of this kind is arranged in tandem. To illustrate clearly this arrangement I would mention that the ring plates have a movement of 6 inches (152.4 mm.) and that the spindles also have a movement of 6 inches (152.4 mm.) in the reverse direction. The two complete motions are synchronized to give a movement in relation to one another.

It is well to note that the demand for large bobbins on ring frames spun with, say 9 inches (228.6 mm.) lift and 2 inches (50.8 mm.) rings, whilst giving a weight of yarn, say, 8 ounces (226 grammes) of, say, 20s English counts (16.93 French counts), and whilst saving more than half the number of doffings per week on the normal ring frame, and eliminating the knots in winding means sacrificing to the spinner a speed of possibly 2,000 revolutions a minute. It must, therefore, always be a matter of very careful calculation and consideration up to what point such long lifts and big rings are really an economic proposition, and I should strongly advise spinners se-

(Continued on Page 27)



Fountains For Every Purpose

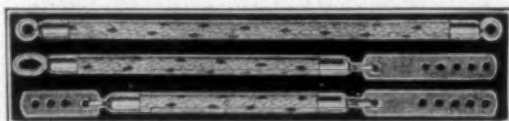
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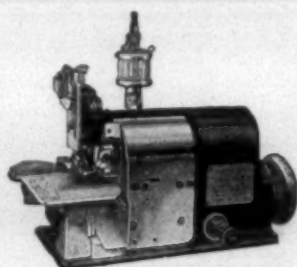
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THE Naphthols belong to the class of dyestuffs in which the color is produced on the fibre by coupling a naphthol with a diazotized amine. These colors, together with those utilizing beta-naphthol, have been variously designated as "ice," "insoluble azo," or "azoic" colors. The first member of this class was Naphthol AS, the anilide of beta-oxy-naphthoic acid, and has been followed by a number of related products having similar properties. The products of the Naphthol AS series possess several distinct advantages over beta-naphthol. The latter product has no affinity for the cotton fibre, and for this reason it cannot be satisfactorily applied in a machine.

In recent years the consumption of the Naphthols by the printing trade has been rapidly increasing. This may be attributed to several reasons. They possess a speed and simplicity of application that cannot be approached by the Vat Colors. The range of Naphthols and suitable amines has so increased that it is now possible to select combinations that will give almost any desired shade and fastness. Although not equal in fastness to the colors of the anthraquinone group, they are comparable with those of the thio-indigo and carbazol groups of Vat Dyes, and may be printed along with the latter in the same pattern. All of the Vat Dyes may be printed on a Naphthol prepare; in many cases it is claimed that the Naphthol ground improves the depth of shade obtainable with the Vat Dye. The Naphthols also provide scarlets and reds having a brilliance and depth of shade entirely lacking in the Vat Color range. By a proper selection of combinations, it is possible to choose ground shades that are much more easily discharged than are the Vats.

The bases for use in conjunction with the naphthols are now available in two forms, each of which has its advantages. Those offered to the trade "as is" must be diazotized just prior to use. They are commonly designated as the Fast Color Bases or simply as the Color Bases. In their other form they consist of the stabilized diazo compound of the base, known generally as the Fast Color Salts. The latter are ready for use, requiring only to be dissolved in a small amount of warm water and then incorporated into the proper thickener.

Where a long run is to be made with one diazo, often it will prove more economical to prepare sufficient base at one time to carry through the entire run.

In contrast to direct printing, which gives a colored pattern on a white ground, the discharge style yields a white or colored pattern on a dyed ground. Each style has its own distinctive characteristics and advantages. It is possible to obtain by dyeing a depth and richness of shade that cannot be approached by printing. It is also true that fine, delicate patterns can be discharged on dark grounds with a perfection and sharpness of outline quite impossible in printing with a blotch roller. With the latter the color always runs or swells to some extent, filling up the finer details of the design and spoiling the impression.

The discharging of a ground color is accomplished by printing on it a substance which, when steamed, is capable of destroying the color or making it soluble so that it is readily removed in subsequent washing. Discharging agents always act chemically and may be divided into two classes: oxidizing agents and reducing agents. The oxidizing agents best suited for this class of work

are the chromates, the chlorates, potassium ferricyanide (red prussiate of potash) with caustic soda, and the nitrites and nitrates. Of the reducing agents, the two best suited are stannous chloride and hydrosulfite of soda.

Hydrosulfite, because of its ease of application and lack of tendering action on the fibre, is now being used almost exclusively.

With certain exceptions, the greater part of the direct dyeing cotton colors are suitable for this class of work. They discharge readily, but on the whole possess only average fastness. Where wastness to washing is required, those direct colors which are capable of diazotization and development—the developed dyes—are the best choice.

The printed goods are dried, aged for three to five minutes at about 216 degrees F., washed and dried. Aging conditions for discharge work are not subject to the close control required in the printing of Vat Dyes. It is generally desirable to utilize a drier steam and to maintain a slightly higher temperature. The supply of steam must, of course, be sufficient to insure the exclusion of all air except that unavoidably carried in by the material.

The present demand for fast-dyed fabrics has tended to limit the use of the Direct and Developed Dyes for this class of work. The Naphthols on the other hand, possess excellent all-around fastness and, with the exception of certain naphthol and base combinations, yield grounds which discharge easily to remarkably clear whites.

The use of anthraquinone is essential for the production of clear whites on naphthol grounds, its action appearing to be purely catalytic. Many of the naphthol combinations cannot under any conditions be satisfactorily discharged without it, and while a few of them may be, its use is in all cases desirable, in that one discharge paste will then serve for all suitable naphthol grounds.

Many of the Vat Dyes, particularly those of the indigo and thio-indigo group, also may be discharged to clear whites, but the process is considerably more difficult than with the Naphthols. The discharge paste for Vat Dyes is made up with hydrosulfite and anthraquinone, but requires a further addition of Leukotrope W (calcium salt of disulfonated dimethyl-phenyl-benzyl-ammonium chloride). The latter forms a fairly stable compound with the reduced Vat Dye, and is subsequently washed out with hot dilute alkali. This process presents several difficulties and to date the Vat Dyes have been generally avoided for discharge work.

When a colored discharge effect is desired instead of the white pattern, this may be accomplished by incorporating into the discharge paste a dyestuff which is unaffected by hydrosulfite. Of such dyes there are a few in each of the Basic, Direct and Chrome Color classes, while all of the Sulfur and Vat Dyes may be used. In the choice of colors, it would be useless to print a vat illuminating color on direct and developed grounds. The latter are much inferior in fastness, and will not withstand the vigorous treatment necessary to develop the shade and fastness of the Vat Dye. It is equally poor judgment to use a Basic Color on a Naphthol ground. In this case the illuminating color is deficient in the necessary fastness. On the other hand, the Vat Dyes of the indigo, thio-indigo and carbazol groups are excellently suited for making colored discharges on Naphthol grounds. They are applied exactly as in direct printing, requiring only a slightly increased amount of hydrosulfite to discharge the ground, and anthraquinone to catalyze

(Continued on Page 25)

BY SURVEY AND ANALYSIS OF AVERAGE INVESTMENT RETURN OF SOUTHERN MILLS

Feeder-ROOT PICK COUNTERS

4% are returning to mill owners
*increase in
production*

with a consequent **3.85%**
reduction of
in indirect labor



and fixed
operating
costs

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increase
with this

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RE-SETTING
PICK COUNTER

*Ask to
be shown*

the facts and figures of
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W. A. Kennedy, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
Representative in Virginia, North, South Carolina

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Representative in Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi.

EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

BY FLOYD M. PARSONS

"Let Us Then Be Up and Doing"

ALTHOUGH we are merely at the commencement of man's Golden Age, we are acting as if hope is futile and the final curtain has fallen on the last act of the present industrial drama.

There is plenty of work to be done, infant industries to be developed, new opportunities to be capitalized, useful inventions to be perfected and applied, mergers to be consummated, revolutionary plans and programs to be inaugurated and drastic changes in practices to be effected. The wheels will start turning the moment the great supplies of gold in America and France are permitted to flow once again into trade and industrial channels.

Recently there has been widespread expression of fear concerning adequate opportunities for the individual in the years ahead. Many declare that mechanical devices have created a permanent dearth of jobs. Every conceivable ailment is played up to show that we are facing a condition that cannot be rectified.

We should read history and get clearly in our minds the truth that uncontrollable human nature has brought destruction, waste, slavery and misery to mankind since the beginning of time. There is no evidence that greed, egotism and the insane desire for power will cease to be chiefly responsible for the upsets that take place in the upward climb of civilization.

Consider the building of the Pyramids sixty centuries ago. A large part of the total manpower of Egypt was devoted for more than a thousand years to constructing these tombs for the rulers of the country. It took 100,000 men ten years of incessant labor to finish a mighty sloping road, paved with polished stone so that the blocks of limestone for the Pyramids would slide easily along. Down through the centuries we have had endless examples of the senseless waste of human effort and energy.

The reign of Julius Caesar ushered in an era of luxury, pleasure seeking, speculation, political corruption, debts, divorce, demagoguery and the rise of the middle class to wealth and influence. This Roman edifice rested upon a foundation of slave labor. Italy was full of slaves as a result of her victories in many wars. Among these slaves were all sorts of intellectuals and highly trained artisans.

In America today our society likewise rests upon a foundation of slave labor, the only difference being that our slaves are mechanical slaves. For every factory worker in the United States we have mechanisms and artificial energy sources equal to five mechanical horsepower—the equivalent of fifty manpower. This means that in our country we have a slave army of 450,000,000 at our disposal, not counting those which are serving on our farms.

In Rome during the Julius Caesar boom there was widespread fear over the possibility that the slaves would master the free men. In the United States at present one of our greatest worries is the thought that our machines may master us.

Waste and worry, therefore, are not new. Hard times and unemployment are common experiences. Predictions of wars, revolution and the virtual destruction of civilization have been heralded many times in the past without verification.

The United States, richest nation on earth, has become a spectacle of despair. Our public parks and other meeting places are filled with horrible examples of the consequences of faulty economic and social systems. In the very midst of the crowning achievements of science and engineering, one's blood runs cold with fear and shame at the sight of an army of hungry, hopeless people begging for alms and cursing the land that offers them no opportunity.

Leadership has failed to appear. Any suggestion that blue skies are not far off is regarded as a sacrilege. The forces of Communism multiply their strength. Past performance has come to mean almost nothing, and future prospects no longer stir the imagination. Today's figures are all that count. Promising plans and projects have been set aside while everyone silently waits for a signal that the red light has turned green.

Notwithstanding the density and indigo shade of the current cloud of pessimism, the potential power of the forces of trade recovery has become tremendous.

The public mind will soon turn to the brighter side of the picture. Enormous fields will open up to our motor transportation industries in foreign lands. Extensive highway construction programs will be undertaken in South America. The countries south of us are only now beginning to appreciate their vast wealth of raw materials. Before these reserves can be used, transportation must be provided for carrying them from the interior to the coast. Because of topographical conditions highway transportation is the natural solution.

In Bolivia, where the government was attempting to pierce the interior with a railroad which was costing \$125,000 a mile for construction, this work has been abandoned, forced by the realization that this amount would finance the construction of 25 miles of highway. At the present time South America, more than twice the size of the United States, has only one-tenth as many miles of roads and less than one-fortieth as many motor vehicles.

Then there are the enormous undeveloped markets of the Far East. India, with a population of 300,000,000, has only 130,000 motor cars—only two cars for every large town. Motor trucks in Persia have only started to supplant the camel caravans that cover but 25 miles in 24 hours. The automobile in Persia will make it possible for the native to complete in two weeks a religious duty otherwise requiring two months. In one big province of China, having a population of 50,000,000, highways are only now being opened. Practically all of Asia is waiting for roads and automobiles.

Wear, rust and obsolescence are now consuming a far greater tonnage of iron and steel than the furnaces and mills are turning out. The production of automobiles this year will total about 2,800,000, which is 700,000 less than will go to the scrap heap during the current twelve months.

At the end of two years of depression, only 70 of the government's 750 public works projects have been completed. Although \$453,000,000 were made available, only

(Continued on Page 27)

THE NEWPORT COLORS

*Vat
Dyes*

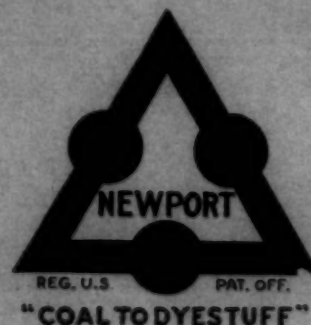
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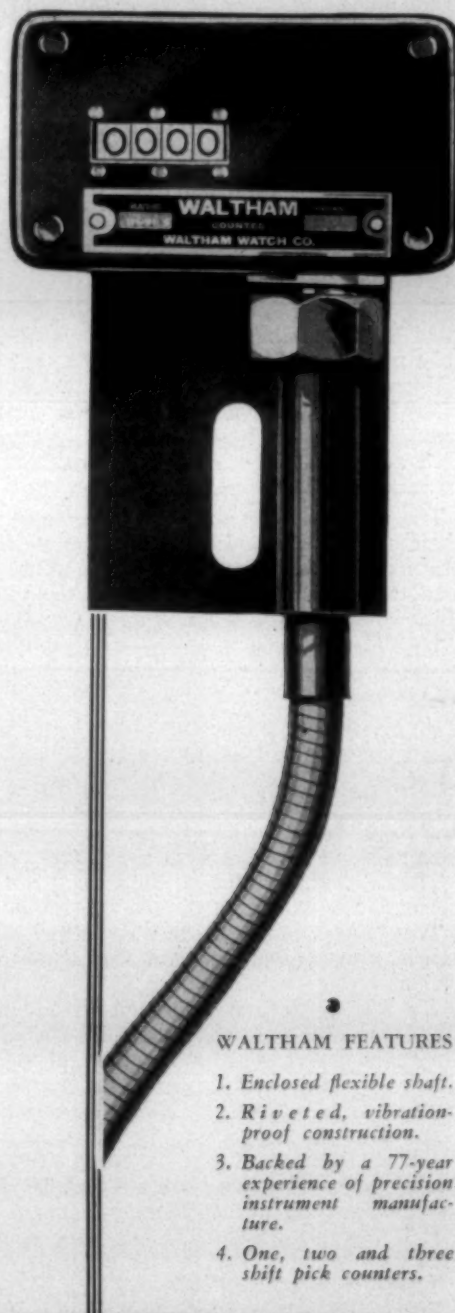
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Waltham Pick Counters

inherit this vibration-proof accuracy

Roaring vibration in the engine . . . flying 125 miles an hour through space . . . and the Waltham Tachometer on the 'plane's instrument board keeps accurate count of engine revolutions.

Keeping accurate count under heavy vibration, that's Waltham's strong point. Counting minutes or miles, Waltham Watches, Speedometers, Automobile Clocks and Airplane Tachometers have established records for accuracy of many years' standing.

Waltham Pick Counters inherit this experience, this vibration-proof accuracy. The pounding of your looms means little to Waltham Pick Counters. No matter how heavy the vibration, it cannot loosen their riveted construction. One, two, even three shifts a day, month in and month out, and you find these counters as accurate and strong as the first day they went on the looms. Another important advantage in Walthams is the enclosed, flexible shaft. It can be as long as you like. It swings around corners, over or under parts of the loom. And you can put the counter itself in any convenient spot.

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Visiting the Enka Plant

BY DAVID CLARK

ONCE each month the American Enka Corporation at Asheville, N. C., has visitors' day.

They do not seek visitors because the passage of visitors through the plant disturbs the workers and always results in an increase of seconds but so many people wish to see rayon in its processes of manufacture that on one day each month sixty people are admitted. Hand-some invitations are mailed to a select list and reply is requested.

The editor of this journal and "Aunt Becky" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs) received an invitation to visit the Enka plant on Friday, September 18th, at 10 a. m.

Upon reaching the Enka plant, which is about six miles beyond Asheville on the Waynesville road, I found Aunt Becky, who had driven up from Greenville, S. C., accompanied by her new husband, Mr. Dabbs, and she managed to get him admitted.

The visitors were first carried to a reception room where they were seated while Mr. C. Vanderhooven, secretary of the American Enka Corporation, described in detail the manufacturing rayon by the viscose process which is used by this plant.

Mr. Vanderhooven is an exceedingly intelligent man and even those who knew nothing of rayon were easily able to follow him.

After the lecture the visitors, in groups of six to ten, were assigned to guides and began their progress through the plant.

I was assigned with a small group to a Mr. Meadows, formerly of the University of Florida, and he took great care in explaining all of the details.

The two things about the Enka plant which impressed me most was its immensity and its cleanliness.

They have 23 acres of floor space and we have never seen in a manufacturing plant such clean and well kept equipment.

We were first carried through the shops and found that they made practically everything which they used. They even have a glass blowing room in which they bend glass rods and make the glass guides used in the spinning room.

Rayon is spun by being forced through exceedingly fine holes in a metal disk. A 40 filament yarn is spun through a disk in which there are 40 holes, a 30 filament yarn through one with 30 holes, etc.

It is extremely important for every hole to be kept open and at short and regular intervals every disk or spinnerette as it is called goes back to a testing room.

Every disk is placed in a dark room so that a light is thrown through its holes and they are magnified upon a large screen.

Spinnerettes needing attention are worked upon by a force of girls who use microscopes in their operations.

Enka rayon is made from wood pulp which comes from Canada in sheets which look exactly like blotting paper.

These sheets are about 20x30 inches and having been bleached are snow white. They reach Asheville in bales which are about 20x30x24.

The sheets appear so white and uniform that I thought that they would go direct to the mixer but I found that a very elaborate system of mixing and blending was used.

The bales are opened and about twenty of them are placed side by side on a platform.

Men starting at the first bale take off about ten sheets and drop them on the next bale. These are picked up with about ten sheets from the second bale and dropped on the third bale. This process is repeated until a new bale composed of approximately ten sheets from each of the bales laid out is formed. They do in a very uniform manner what many cotton mills do in making a mixing from a number of cotton bales.

Every bale of wood pulp sheets is brought down to an accurate weight by removing sheets and when of the proper weight the stacks are placed in long rows and covered with cloth. They cover everything so as to avoid the entrance of any foreign matter.

In one end of this room are six presses, each attached to a powerful pump.

The bales of wood pulp sheets are placed in these presses and lye is pumped through them for a definite number of hours.

When the sheets have been in the lye long enough, it is drawn off and they are put in a churn which looks something like a concrete mixer.

The wood pulp comes from the churns in a white and flaky form known as "white crums" and are then put in an ageing room where they are kept at an absolutely uniform temperature for from three to three and a half days.

They are then put into other churns with an acid and come out as "yellow crumb" which are more golden than yellow.

The "yellow crumbs" are dropped through tubes into tanks on the floor below and after treatment with acid become viscose solution.

In all of these processes temperature control is exceedingly important. It was interesting to note that the Carrier System was used in about half of the plant and Philadelphia Drying Machine Company System in the other half.

The viscose then passed to another room in which it was filtered three times and stored in tanks from which it was pumped to the spinning room.

In the spinning room there are 72 spinning frames, each with 120 spinnerettes. A spinnerette represents one end of rayon.

The spinning of rayon is the reverse of cotton, as it comes from below and is wound upon a bobbin above.

The viscose is forced by a pump through a small plate containing 20 to 50 exceedingly fine holes. As it comes through a hole it is a filament and the size of the rayon to be spun controls the number of filaments and therefore the number of holes in the plate.

As each filament of viscose comes through its hole it comes in contact with acid and the filaments passing upward through the acid come together and form the rayon yarn. There is no twisting together of the filaments at this stage.

The untwisted rayon is wound upon a metal spool until it is about one-half inch thick when that spool is removed and an empty spool inserted upon the spindle.

The spinning frames have cone drives to take care of the enlarged diameter of the spools as they fill.

The spinning frames when once started run day and

night and Sundays as the spinning process can not be interrupted.

One of the 72 spinning frames is always idle for overhauling.

The spools which have been removed from the spinning frames are then carried to another and a very large room where they are washed so as to get rid of all sulphur. This process requires about eight hours.

They use both running water and a vacuum washing system. The latter is something new and seems to be the best.

The spools then go to a drying room where they are subjected to hot air from 36 to 48 hours.

After being dried the rayon passes to the twister room. The twisting frames do not twist two or more ends of rayon together, but twist the filaments which compose the yarn into a spiral which makes the rayon stronger and more durable.

The rayon comes from the twisters on spools and is then reeled into skeins.

These skeins are carried to the bleaching room and after being placed on sticks pass through long bleaching kiers.

They are then washed and dried and are ready for the inspecting room.

In an immense room about 300 girls are seated with black screens in front of them and with spotlights over their heads arranged so that the light shines upon a round wooden bar.

The girls throw the white skeins of rayon over the bars and with much deftness pass them under the spotlight so that every defect can be seen.

The American Enka Corporation pays great attention to inspection and that is one reason why their rayon is of such uniform and satisfactory quality.

Each girl who does the inspecting has three bins in which she places the three grades into which the skeins are divided.

After inspection some of the skeins pass to cone winders and are put on cones but most of it is shipped in skein form.

We found that the winders were built by the Foster Machine Company of Westfield, Mass.

The last place in the manufacturing departments was a very elaborate and complete testing room in which a force of men are constantly testing Enka rayon as it is produced.

They had a Crompton & Knowles silk loom, a circular knitting machine and many testing machines.

By the time we reached that department we were entirely willing to quit because we had walked many miles over concrete floors and our feet felt the need of a rest.

As it was 12 o'clock the workers, except in the spinning and bleaching rooms, were stopping for lunch. We understand that they employ 1,700 girls, most of whom come by bus from the surrounding mountains, some as far away as Waynesville, and about 300 men.

The girls all wear neat cotton uniforms and an unique idea is that every department is indicated by a different color dress.

We were then carried through two immense cafeterias to tables which had been reserved for our party and were given a delightful lunch.

The employees can bring any or all of their lunch and are free to use the cafeteria tables but most of them buy their lunch on account of the extremely reasonable price.

All vegetables and deserts are 5 cents, and all meats 15 cents.

After the lunch we expressed our appreciation to Mr. Vanderhooven for the opportunity of seeing such a remarkable manufacturing establishment.

At the gate we stopped for a chat with an old friend, Harvey Holloman, who was formerly with Kenilworth Inn but is now in charge of the Public Relations Department of the American Enka Corporation.

North Carolina is not only fortunate in securing such a plant as the American Enka Corporation but is additionally fortunate in having it under the management of such able and high type men as have charge of it.

Eastern Carolina Meeting

The Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association will hold its fall meeting at Roanoke Rapids, N. C., on Friday, October 2nd, under the direction of D. F. Burns, Superintendent of the Spinning Mill of the Durham Hosiery Company, Durham, N. C.

The meeting will convene at 10 a. m. in the Domestic Science Building of the Roanoke Rapids High School. Chairman Burns will lead the discussion, which will be a review of the questions of the last few meetings, asking the members to give any benefits derived from the subjects which have been discussed.

At 12:30 a barbecue will be served to the members of the Division and their guests at the Chockyotte Golf Club, through the courtesy of the Rosemary Manufacturing Company of Rosemary, N. C.

Reorganization in English Textile Industry Is Being Sought

Manchester, England—Drastic reduction of England's surplus cotton goods plant and "concentration of production" under special law, if needed, are the chief points of the scheme for reorganizing the industry proposed by the joint committee of cotton trade organizations.

With the larger share of the Far Eastern markets gone, the machinery in Lancashire is estimated to have a potential capacity three or four times greater than possible home requirements.

The investigating committee, which made its recommendation after information had been received from nearly all sections of the industry, found that 16 per cent of all spindles have been shut down completely and that mills in operation are working at less than two-thirds their normal capacity.

As a result of these investigations and recommendations, a sub-committee has been appointed to prepare schemes to fit each section of the industry and to ascertain whether and on what terms a loan based on statutory contributions could be raised.

The recommendations do not stop there, however. Other remedies are aimed at a very thorough overhauling of the industry. These other proposals include:

Formation of larger and stronger units in the spinning and weaving sections, on a basis that would insure their working in harmony.

Organization and development of distributing organizations to market cheap standard cloths produced in Lancashire.

Development of machinery for maintenance of co-operation between the different sections and between units in different sections. A skeleton organization for this exists in the British Textile Association.

Practical Textile Designing

BY THOMAS NELSON

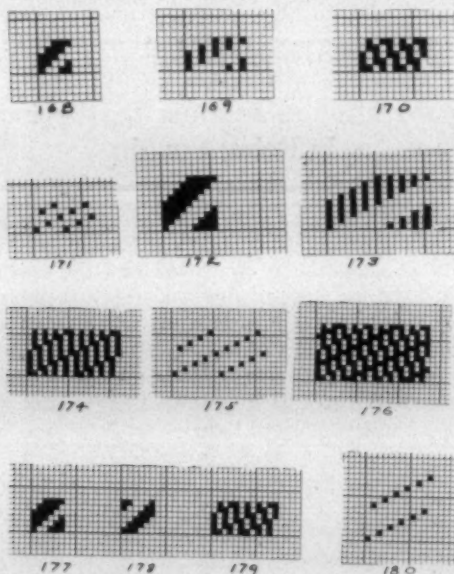
Dean of The Textile School N. C. State College

This is one of a series of articles on designing by Dean Nelson, a recognized authority on the subject. The articles are extremely practical and will be found particularly helpful by the younger men who are just beginning to study designing. The next article will appear next week.—Editor.

CONSTRUCTION OF DESIGNS

In constructing these designs by rearranging small twill weaves, the twills used are generally uneven sided twills with only one float of one point in warp in excess of filling, thus $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{4}{3}$, $\frac{5}{4}$.

In laying out the design, first insert the weave to be used on alternate lines on the design paper. With the same weave fill in the alternate empty lines, arranging the threads so that the second thread will be raised when the first thread is depressed, and continuing each thread in rotation until all are inserted. In all cases two repeats of the foundation weave are required for one complete



repeat of the design. The smallest twill that can be used for these weaves is the $\frac{3}{2}$ twill illustrated at Fig. 168.

Fig. 169 illustrates this weave arranged on alternate threads.

Fig. 170 is the complete design.

It will be noticed that the second thread in the complete design is the same as the fourth thread in the foundation weave, the fourth thread in complete design the same as the fifth thread in foundation weave. Continuing this analysis, it will be seen that the threads are drawn through the harness shafts in the following order: 1, 4, 2, 5, 3, 1, 4, 2, 5, 3, as is illustrated at Fig. 171.

Fig. 172 illustrates the $\frac{5}{4}$ twill weave.

Fig. 174 is the complete design and Fig. 175 the drawing in draft. Fig. 173 illustrates the weave on alternate threads.

Fabrics made from this and other large twills are often bound in the middle of the float at the back so as to make the fabric firm, otherwise there is a tendency to produce a loose spongy fabrics.

Fig. 176 illustrates the method of obtaining this result

by using the $\frac{6}{2}$ twill weave.

The chain plan will be the foundation weave. In practical work, whenever possible, a straight draft is preferable and the pattern made by the pattern chains.

When constructing corkscrew twills by a combination

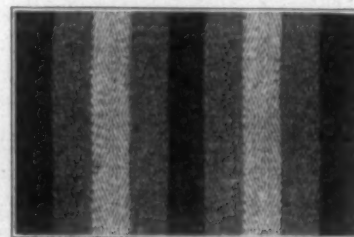


Fig. 181

of two twills, practically the same principle is followed. One twill is inserted in alternate lines on design paper. The second twill is then filled in on the empty lines.

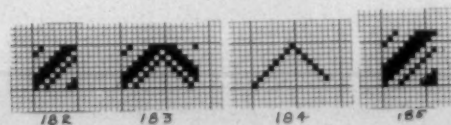
Figs. 177 and 178 illustrate the two weaves to be used.

Fig. 179 is the complete design and Fig. 180 the drawing in draft.

Fig. 181 illustrates a suiting fabric made on the corkscrew weave principle. The weaves used are the $\frac{5}{3}$

and the $\frac{4}{4}$ twills. The diamond effect has been produced

by using a point drawing in draft on 16 harness shafts, the pattern chain being reversed to make the diamond effect. Pattern repeats on 94 threads as follows: Light brown 23 threads, medium brown 24 threads, dark brown 23 threads, medium brown 24 threads.



POINTED TWILLS

These twills are constructed from any ordinary twill by the use of the point drawing in draft. To construct these weaves one repeat of the weave is made and then reversed in the opposite direction. In making the reversal, the first and last threads are only used once in each pattern and these are the "point" or center threads. These twills weaves are used extensively in fancy cotton goods, both for body of fabric and for stripes.

(Continued on Page 23)

PERSONAL NEWS

Mack Quinn has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

W. N. Cash has resigned as overseer of carding at the Irene Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

S. J. Adams has been promoted to overseer of No. 1 weaving at the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.

C. F. Stansell has become overseer of No. 2 weaving at the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Davis Jones has resigned as overseer of weaving No. 1 and 2, at the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.

S. B. Alexander, Southern manager for Crompton & Knowles, who has been ill at his home in Charlotte, was much better on Wednesday.

S. M. Cushman, until recently of New Bedford, Mass., has been appointed overseer of carding and spinning No. 1 at the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.

H. S. Fowler, from the Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., has become overseer carding at the Irene Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

Lemmond Takes Prize in Carolina Yarn Golf Meet

Greensboro, N. C.—Fred Lemmond of Greensboro, who had the low net score of the 36 holes of play, was presented the chief honor, a big silver shield, at the close Saturday afternoon of the second annual links meet, played over the golf course of the Sedgefield Country Club, of the Carolina Yarn Association with approximately 200 members of the yarn industry participating.

In the two rounds of play Lemmond returned a net card of 124 for the honor. Runner-up to the low net of the two-day meet was J. J. Corrigan, High Point, who returned a net percentage of 132. The low for the entire event fell to the sharpshooting of O. F. Pfingst of Greensboro with a record of 164 strokes for the 36 holes of play. After the main winners were announced a handsome collection of 35 trophies in all was awarded to the various winning scores in the event. At the conclusion of the tournament the guests assembled in the dining room of the Eedgefield Inn for the final banquet.

OBITUARY

J. K. DIXON

Gastonia, N. C.—Following a protracted illness John Kelly Dixon, one of Gastonia's oldest and most prominent citizens, died at his home here Saturday.

For more than 30 years Mr. Dixon had been closely identified with the business, civic and religious life of Gastonia. He was among the leading textile manufacturers of this section, having been active president of the Trenton Cotton Mills since he purchased the interest of G. W. Ragan in that industry in 1900. He had been president of the Dixon Mills, Inc., since it was established some years ago.

He was twice mayor of Gastonia and has always taken a keen interest in the civic life of the town.

Surviving are his widow and two sons, Arthur M. Dixon, an executive of the Hutchison group of mills of Mount Holly, and Kay Dixon, an executive of the Trenton and Dixon Mills of Gastonia.

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HINDE & DAUCH *corrugated fibre* SHIPPING BOXES

Uniform dyeing day after day

THEY were having trouble in getting uniform dyeing at a certain Southern hosiery mill. Shades would vary, and at heels and seams, penetration was poor.

But now, all difficulty has been eliminated. The addition of a small quantity of Oakite to direct dye formulas was all that was necessary. Goods come through absolutely uniform in color, day after day. In addition, far deeper penetration is obtained than before.

Such results are obtained consistently in mills where Oakite is used. Find out more about this effective economical material. Our nearby Service Man will be glad to show you what it will do. Write and ask to have him call.

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Industrial Cleaning Materials and Methods

WARP BREAKAGE

causes
45% of all loom
stoppages

Think of the loss that accrues from this one item—breakage! Profits stop when the loom stops. The whole production schedule suffers.

Mills using Houghton's Warp Conditioner find that breakage is much less frequent. This can be traced chiefly to the increased single-end strength imparted by Warp Conditioner. Because of its remarkable penetrating properties, all fibers are held compactly together. Obviously, the individual strands gain greatly in tensile strength and elasticity.

In addition, Warp Conditioner eliminates chafing and shedding. The natural results are better cloth surface; heavier, more salable fabrics; and a cleaner, neater weave room.

Warp Conditioner is sold on a basis of performance—not price or promises. It enjoys a wider use than any other brand of sizing compound.



E. F. Houghton & Co.
Philadelphia—Chicago—Detroit

And All Over the World

Semi-Annual Meeting of Southern Textile Association

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Southern Textile Association will be held at the Selwyn Hotel, Charlotte, N. C., on the evening of October 9th and the morning of October 10th.

The meeting will open with a banquet Friday evening at 7 o'clock in the main dining room of the Selwyn Hotel, with President T. W. Mullen presiding. Julian Miller, editor of the Charlotte News, will be the speaker for the banquet. A very attractive entertainment program is being arranged, and the lucky man present will be presented two tickets to the State-Clemson football game Saturday afternoon.

The Saturday morning session will convene at 10 o'clock under the direction of President Mullen, and the subject will be "Organization and Management Within the Plant." H. K. Hallett, of the Kendall Mills, Paw Creek, N. C., will address the Association on the necessity of "Co-ordinated Efforts in the Plant." Carl R. Harris will talk stressing the spinner's position, and J. O. Corn will speak from the viewpoint of the carder. The meeting will be thrown open for a general discussion of these addresses, together with any questions anyone may wish to bring up.

The meeting will adjourn by 12 o'clock, giving everyone ample time to attend the State-Clemson football game, which will be played in Charlotte the afternoon of October 10th.

The banquet will be \$1.00 per plate and members are urged to make reservations early.

Cloth Calendars

The Stone Printing and Manufacturing Company, of Roanoke, Va., has evolved a new idea which, they feel, may help relieve the present distress of thousands of the Southern cotton farms but will also help, in a small way, to reduce the present great surplus.

The use of some of the cotton crop in the production of new cotton cloth calendars is being worked out by the printing concern and it has already received orders from some from samples sent out.

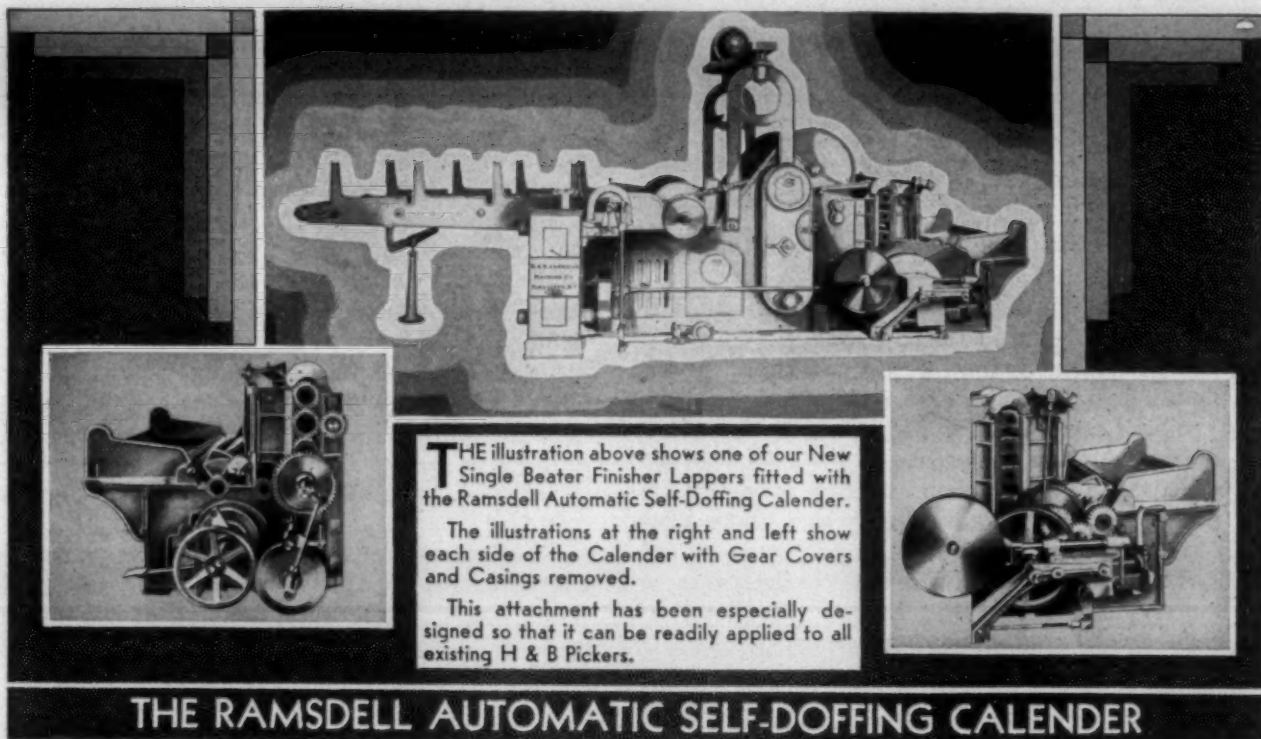
Albert J. Stone, Jr., originator of the plan, has presented it to leading Southern bankers. Endorsement of the plan by the Southern Bankers' Association has been secured and editorials concerning the plan appeared in the September issue of the "Southern Bankers."

With millions of calendars needed annually, and with the establishment of the idea upon a sound basis when in actual operation, the plan may become a permanent feature to aid a portion of the country in lifting itself from the depression, he declares. Added to this the fact the purchase of calendars has been delayed by business conditions, the plan is believed by company officials to have at least a temporary value. During three months before 1932 distribution, they can be printed in large volume.

The calendar itself is a single sheet, smooth surfaced cotton, printed with the 12 months. The cloth is newly purchased, and is said to make the quality superior to paper in many respects. The texture also is said to be much stronger and better.

INCREASED PRODUCTION

WITH DECREASED COST OF LABOR, POWER AND REPAIRS



THE illustration above shows one of our New Single Beater Finisher Lappers fitted with the Ramsdell Automatic Self-DoFFing Calender.

The illustrations at the right and left show each side of the Calender with Gear Covers and Casings removed.

This attachment has been especially designed so that it can be readily applied to all existing H & B Pickers.

UNCANNY in its operation. With almost imperceptible hesitation it automatically removes the completed picker lap, places a new lap roll in the calender, carefully folds over the oncoming sheet of cotton, lowers the lap racks and applies the brake . . . continuous operation from start to finish . . . without assistance of human hands. The results are no bad piecings, no piling up of cotton on the cages, no damaged screens, no starting torque—and with absolutely fixed yardage and weight for every lap.

We shall be glad to provide further detailed information upon request or arrange for a demonstration at your convenience.

8 AUTOMATIC OPERATIONS IN 6½ SECONDS

1. Releasing brake
2. Raising lap racks
3. Severing lap sheet
4. DoFFing finished lap
5. Placing new lap roll
6. Folding lap end
7. Lowering lap racks
8. Resetting brake

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

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Contributions or subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

England Suspends Gold Standard

England has suspended the gold standard and we frankly admit that with our limited knowledge of world finance we do not know the ultimate effect upon business.

The London Daily Mail, which has always opposed British adherence to the gold standard, welcomed its suspension and said it would stimulate every trade and industry and "take a load off the nation's back."

The suspension of the gold redemption act merely means that the Bank of England will cease to sell gold at the fixed price by which the pound sterling has been maintained in the fixed ratio to other currencies. In effect, it will presumably stop selling gold altogether.

Arthur Henderson, who recently replaced Ramsey McDonald as the leader of the Labor Party of England, said:

The situation calls for confidence, not despair—for steadiness, not panic. The fundamental strength of the nation is unimpaired and if we remain calm and resolute we shall more speedily surmount the difficulties.

J. P. Morgan, who has made a practice of never being interviewed, gave out a reasonably long interview in which he spoke very optimistically of the results of the move.

On the other hand a North Carolina newspaper which is noted for its radical tendencies says editorially:

Britain struck down silver in India and all silver countries are in distress. The depreciation of silver in those countries has made millions unable to buy. That has closed factories and denied markets to farm products.

The drop in the pound sterling and collapse in Britain is serious. Its gold standard has not saved it. France and the United States have garnered most of the gold in the world. If the philosophy of financiers had been sound, the possession of gold would have insured prosperity and stability. We are smothered in gold and six million people cannot find work wherewith to buy bread.

The gold standard is the basis of the mone-

tary system of the United States, adopted in 1900 after the hectic free silver campaigns.

It means that the government guarantees that goods, products and services may be exchanged for gold of gold equivalent. In this country the unit of value is fixed at a gold dollar, which the law defines as 25.8 grains of gold 0.900 fine, equal to 23.2 grains of pure gold. The government has dollar for dollar in gold or eligible paper for all currency in circulation.

In 1786 Congress adopted a silver standard and defined the unit as a silver dollar of 375.64 grains of pure silver. In 1792 two units were adopted—one of gold containing 24.75 grains of pure gold and a silver dollar containing 371.25 grains of pure silver. The ratio of gold to silver was 1 to 15 and both were legal tender.

Various changes were made in the ratios until the gold standard was abandoned during the Civil War. Congress in 1873 adopted a gold standard making the gold dollar the unit of value with 25.8 grains of gold 0.900 fine.

In 1878, Congress provided silver dollars should be legal tender. The act of 1900 establishing the gold standard also provided that nothing in the act should affect the legal tender quality of the silver dollar or other Federal money.

The law now guarantees that all currency or checks issued by the government or any bank will be paid in gold upon demand of the person holding the currency or checks.

Great Britain's suspension of the gold redemption act is expected by some financial authorities in New York to cause a degree of inflation in England, and, at least temporarily, some stimulation or business activity throughout the world.

It is expected that the British pound sterling will temporarily find a much lower level than the \$4.86 $\frac{5}{8}$, in terms of the dollar, to which it was restored in 1925, after falling far below parity during the war and the post-war deflation. The pound sterling fell as low as \$3.20 in 1920.

There can be no doubt that we have just passed through another world-shaking event. It is too immense and we are so close to it in point of time that it can not be clearly described. British institutions, the very institution of government itself, have been affected; for uncertainties regarding the course of government figured somewhat in the precipitation of the trouble.

British financial power and England's gold standard have basic in the commerce and industry of the globe.

If the suspension of the gold standard in England means an increase in the value of silver, India, China and other silver money countries

will become purchasers of the commodities which they need and of which we have a surplus.

Theo. M. Knappen, writing in the Magazine of Wall Street, says:

The nations of the world could easily carry on with a single silver standard if all or most of them adopted it. Or, it is conceivable that the wealth back of money and credit might be something else than gold or silver. Money and credit might be based upon actual property.

A study of expressions from many men well versed in economics and world finance does not disclose any real alarm but rather an uncertainty relative to the ultimate results.

Plenty of Food

It is estimated that North Carolina will have a cotton crop of 713,000 bales as against 775,000 bales last year and will receive a very low price for same.

On the other hand North Carolina will have plenty of foods of all kinds.

The corn crop in the Tar Heel dominion is expected to total 59,198,000 bushels, as compared with 51,865,000 in 1930.

Other 1931 and 1930 figures are as follows:

Crop—	1931	1930
Wheat	6,180,000 bu.	4,288,000 bu.
Oats	8,181,000 bu.	6,521,000 bu.
Barley	1,352,000 bu.	924,000 bu.
Rye	1,443,000 bu.	1,068,000 bu.
Buckwheat	200,000 bu.	120,000 bu.
Tame hay	51,000 tn.	46,000 tn.
Wild hay	51,000 tn.	46,000 tn.
Alfalfa	26,000 tn.	18,000 tn.
Irish potatoes	10,544,000 bu.	8,590,000 bu.
Sweet potatoes	12,075,000 bp.	9,305,000 bu.
Apples	5,329,000 bu.	2,555,000 bu.
Peaches	2,988,000 bu.	1,800,000 bu.
Pears	289,000 bu.	115,000 bu.
Sorghum	1,900,000 gl.	1,230,000 gl.

We do not believe that there will be much suffering in North Carolina this winter.

The situation in other Southern States is about the same as for North Carolina.

Do Unto Others

Do unto others and ye would that they should do unto you.

Mill men are constantly complaining, these days, about the attitude and actions of those who buy cotton goods and yarns.

They say that buyers of such products appear to have a desire to run around behind the barn or up a dark alley and to snatch inside discounts and price concessions from them.

They say that every time they sell goods or yarns they feel like they are being robbed of their shirts and there are many stories of transactions bordering upon the unethical.

Those who sell cotton goods and yarns are buyers of textile machinery, mill supplies, dye-stuffs, sizing, etc.

How do they act when they become buyers?

Do they complain in one breath of the failure of the consumers of cotton goods to buy in reasonable quantities and with the next breath refuse to buy the machinery and supplies which their plants badly need?

Do they deal in a broad-minded and decent way with those who seek to sell them or do they snatch inside discounts and force those who sell to them to accept business at a loss?

Do any of them take advantage of the manufacturers of textile machinery and supplies? Have any been guilty of unethical practices or business crimes?

Do they insult the salesman who calls upon them or make him feel that he is a near-criminal?

Give a "break" to those who seek to sell you, and take chances on eventually getting a "break" from those you sell.

If you would live you must let live.

A policy of "doing unto others as ye would that they should do unto you" might start the upward swing for which we are all yearning.

Every Third One

Apropos of the brilliant suggestion of the Federal Farm Board that farmers plow up every third row, the Cotton Grower has suggested that President Hoover discharge every third member of the Farm Board.

It might also be a good idea to put every third Governor in an insane asylum and to shoot every third member of State legislatures.

When it comes to politicians and those who have plans for saving cotton it would not be sufficient to shoot every third one, but the elimination should include, at least, every first and second one, or two out of every three.

If the "friends" of cotton keep on talking they will entirely destroy all the value of that commodity and people will be afraid to buy it at five cents.

The farmers of the South are in position to store in warehouses or upon their farms a considerable portion of this crop.

Many acres will never be picked and much of the cotton which is picked will be held in the seed because the farmer will see no need to pay for ginning until he is ready to sell his cotton.

Cotton never did, even in the depression of 1893, stay below 6 cents very long and it probably never will.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

COLUMBUS, GA.—The Eagle and Phenix Mills are installing a Terry & Hungerford dry chemical feeder and filter plant accessories, purchased through W. A. Kennedy Company, Charlotte, N. C.

HICKORY, N. C.—The Highland Cordage Company has purchased an installation of Veeder-Root hank clocks from W. A. Kennedy Company, Charlotte, Southern representatives for the Veeder-Root Company.

AUSTELL, GA.—Work has been practically completed on the big plant of the Clark Thread Mills here, and machinery is now being installed and put in readiness for operation. Work is also being rushed on the mill village.

GIBSONVILLE, N. C.—The Veeder-Root Company, through W. A. Kennedy Company, Southern representatives, have sold the Minneola Manufacturing Company, an installation of pick counters.

GOSHEN, VA.—The Stillwater Worsted Mills, operating plants here, Craigsville and Augusta Springs, near here, have awarded contract for construction of a large addition to the local dyeing plants. A large force of men is now getting ready to push the new structure to completion in sixty days.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—According to Douglas Tompkins, resident manager, the Cutter Manufacturing Company has planned a full time day schedule, which has already been begun in some departments of this mill. This plant during the past few weeks has been on a curtailment program. The change will mean the employment of approximately 250 operatives.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Additional cutting and finishing machinery is to be placed in a one-story addition which Standard Knitting Mills is erecting at Washington avenue and Mitchell street.

"This summer we have been forced to run the mills at night because the cutting and finishing departments could not keep pace with the rest of the plant," said E. J. Ashe, vice-president. "We hope to eliminate this through the addition."

Mr. Ashe said the building should be completed in two months. The permit was for \$10,000.

DURHAM, N. C. — The Golden Belt Manufacturing Company here is turning out 2,000,000 tobacco bags per day, at the present time, according to G. W. Hundley, president. This department is working double shifts, it is said, in order to keep up with the heavy demand.

Allied departments of the mill, the cotton mill and the label plant are also working full time and better. The cotton mill manufactures cloth from which the bags are made. The label plant prints labels for tobacco bags, cigarette packages and other products.

The big increase in the business of the cotton mill and bag department have been brought about, it is said, by an increased demand for cigarette smoking tobacco. Local tobacco factories making this kind of tobacco report a heavy demand for it and increased production.

The Golden Belt's hosiery manufacturing department also is operating full time.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

BURLINGTON, N. C.—The United Throwing Company is to install Fletcher redraw frames purchased through W. A. Kennedy Company, Charlotte.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Ground was broken at Lyman for the large addition to the Pacific Mills at that place, it was announced by the Gallivan Building Company, contractors, of this city. The proposed addition is scheduled to be finished by January 1.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—The Guilford Hosiery Mills and the Simmons Hosiery Mills have purchased Fletcher hydro extractors from W. A. Kennedy Company, Charlotte.

TUPELO, MISS.—Leake & Goodlitt, local contractors, have been awarded the contract for erection of a two-story brick mill building, 220 by 48 feet, costing around \$15,000, for the Tupelo Garment Company, according to John Hunter, secretary of the garment company.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—The Davenport Hosiery Mills will soon erect an additional story to their building, on East 11th street, the improvement to cost \$51,700.

The construction work will be done by Capitol Construction Company, of Atlanta, Ga., and the architects are Robert & Co., also of Atlanta. The addition will be a fourth story on the building.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Increased operations in textile plants of the Piedmont section, based on the assumption that the demand for cotton goods will be heavier for the next six months, have started in the last few weeks, it was learned here.

This increased activity is general to the textile industry, although it is most marked in the gray goods and print cloth mills, since finishing plants had largely been running to capacity for some time. But little night work is being done, it is said, and then only in certain sections of machinery, mill men say. Some of the mills work a shift for a short time in the evenings employees working from 6 to 9 o'clock each night.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Henry J. Blackford has been appointed receiver for the Yarns Corporation of America in an order by Judge T. S. Sease. The receivership was ordered on petition of the Central National Bank, as trustee for the corporation. Mr. Blackford will post \$3,000 bond, take charge of the property and assets of the firm and make a report to Common Pleas Court.

On November 1, 1928, the corporation gave an indenture of trust in favor of the Central National Bank by which it conveyed in trust, to secure a bond issue of \$250,000, seven acres of land on Williams Street, a lot of three acres and another lot of one acre on Williams Street, along with the plant and equipment located on them, as well as on the lease hold and fixtures of all kinds on the premises, 40 West 20th Street, New York City, and all the stock the company has in the following corporations, 200 shares par value of \$100 in the Commercial Rayon Dyeing Company, Inc., New York; 100 share without par value in Utility Realty Company in Pennsylvania.

The failure of the corporation to pay county taxes for 1930, amounting to \$3,709.65, is the cause given for the

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SOLUBLE OILS
DYBOL**

RAYON SIZE

MILL NEWS ITEMS

action, as the contract provides that should the corporation default in the payment of taxes for 60 days then the bonds will become due and payable on petition of 25 per cent of the bond holders. That number petitioned in accordance with the contract.

ARIAL, S. C.—The Aerial plant of the Alice Manufacturing Company is to be equipped with the bunchless automatic cleaners manufactured by Firth-Smith Company.

CONCORD, N. C.—The Cannon Mills have placed orders with Firth-Smith Company for additional bunchless automatic cleaners to complete the equipment at Mill No. 6.

ATLANTA, GA.—The Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills have placed orders with Firth-Smith Company for equipping another unit of the mill with the bunchless automatic cleaners.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The U. S. Patent Office has granted the Southern Webbing Mills, Inc., of Greensboro, a patent on its S brand overall elastic, the company announces.

OBITUARY

W. A. CLAYTON

Roxboro, N. C.—W. A. Clayton, erector for the Firth-Smith Company, of Boston, died suddenly here of heart failure. He was 33 years old and is survived by his wife and several children. Mr. Clayton had been with the Firth-Smith Company for the past seven years and was well known in the textile field.

JOSEPH LEE

Spartanburg, S. C.—Joseph Lee, 71, former mill executive, died recently at his home at Landrum, in Spartanburg County. Mr. Lee was largely instrumental in the building of the Blue Ridge Hosiery Company's plant there, and was president of it for twenty-five years. Subsequently he established the Appalachian Hosiery Mill at Landrum. He also aided in the organization of the Blue Ridge Power Company, near Tuxedo, N. C. He is survived by his widow, three sons and three daughters.

A. D. QUINN

A. D. Quinn, sales manager of the Industrial Division of the L. H. Gilmer Company, Philadelphia, died suddenly on September 17.

Mr. Quinn was in Chicago on a business trip when the end came, due to heart disease.

Mr. Quinn was born in Camden, N. J., January 13,

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HEAVY OR LIGHT BRUSHING**

Large Production—Small Floor Space

Hermas Machine Company

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1887. In October 1919 he became associated with the Gilmer Company and in 1922 was placed in charge of the Industrial Division. To him belongs a major share of the distinction of placing the Gilmer V-belt, along with other industrial products in the prominent position which they now occupy in the industrial world.

Cotton Spinning Shows Increase

Washington.—The cotton spinning industry was reported by the Census Bureau to have been operated during August at 81.8 per cent capacity on a single shift basis, compared with 86.3 per cent capacity in July this year and 65.2 per cent in August last year.

Spinning spindles in place August 30 totalled 32,611,922, of which 25,622,526 were active at some time during the month with the average, on a single shift basis being 26,672,194, compared with 32,676,176; 25,836,262 and 28,195,395 for July this year and 33,993,998; 25,873,978 and 22,163,887 for August last year.

Active spindle hours for August totalled 6,192,750,076 or an average of 190 hours per spindle in place compared with 6,531,745,273 and 200 for July this year and 5,134,486,143 and 151, for August last year.

Practical Textile Designing

(Continued from Page 14)

3 1

Fig. 182 illustrates the ——— twill weave.

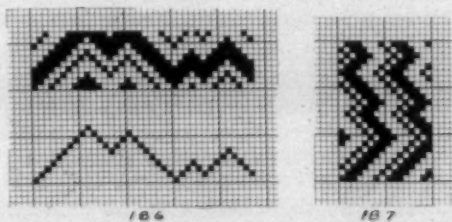
3 1

Fig. 183 illustrates the pointed twill constructed from this weave using the drawing in draft Fig. 184.

This illustration clearly explains the method by which pointed twills are made.

WAVE DESIGNS

Another style of pointed twill is made by varying the number of threads in each point. The method of constructing these designs is to mark out the twill pattern for a number of threads in one direction and then reverse, then carry forward again and then reverse, and so on;



each reversal occupying a different number of threads. These patterns are often called wave designs because of the wave lines that are formed across the cloth.

4 1

Fig. 185 illustrates the ——— twill weave.

3 2

Fig. 186 illustrates the wave twill design constructed from this weave, with drawing in draft under design.

These wave designs are also made lengthwise of the fabric by using a straight drawing in draft and making the pattern by the chain.

Fig. 187 illustrates two repeats of a wave twill design

3 1

constructed from the ——— twill weave. This design

3 1

will be made on eight harness shafts as will be seen. One repeat of the pattern will be the chain plan.

Fig. 188 illustrates a dress goods fabric with a wave design running lengthwise of the fabric. The design for this is illustrated at Fig. 189.



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Results tell the story!

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Amidazo (Develop)
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If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running, spinning or twisting.

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Bristol, R. I.

Penland Weavers Famous As Craftsmen

(By Muriel Sheppard in Asheville Citizen.)

Penland, N. C.—One October morning nine years ago a mule wagon jogged over the rutted narrow track, hardly more than a washed ditch that climbs down from Conley Ridge, to toil up the steep shoulder of Art'ur's Knobs. In the wagon a young woman sat beside the driver. A foot power loom jolted about in the back.

The wagon creaked up the shadody hillside to a point in the full sunlight above the bend in the river, eased along the ridge above the railroad and pulled up at last at a vinehung log cabin, in a pine shadowed yard at a loop in the road. The girl climbed down from the wagon and greeted the older woman who came out to meet her. The loom was unloaded and carried into the cabin, and a train of events had started that was to be of far-reaching importance to the surrounding valleys.

In industry has grown from that modest beginning to such interest and magnitude in nine years as to warrant the holding of the second Weaving Institute at Penland in charge of America's greatest weaving authority, Edward F. Worst, of Chicago, author of several books on the subject, among them the widely used text, "Foot Power Hand Loom Weaving."

But there was a long road to travel between that first weaving trip when Lucy Morgan jumped down from the wagon in Henry Willis' yard to greet the woman who became her first weaver, and the assembling of the Weaving Institute last August, with delegates from Texas, Massachusetts, New York, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Ohio, Illinois, and Florida.

Lucy Morgan is a sister of the Rev. Rufus Morgan, founder of the Appalachian School on Conley Ridge at Penland. She went to Berea College and became thoroughly acquainted with the craft. Then two looms were ordered for the school. The first problem was to teach a weaver and get the idea on a business basis. Mrs. Henry Willis, on the Wing road, consented to take one loom and learn to weave; the school to furnish the material and her output to be paid for by the yard.

So the loom went down the valley in the mule wagon to the Willis home and Miss Lucy went along to instruct her pupil. She stayed three days, long enough to see Mrs. Willis able to weave three or four inches by herself. Then she left her to work alone. Some time later Henry Willis came up to the school with the weaving packed in sacks on his mule. The check he took back to his wife was for \$23. Mrs. Willis says that every neighbor along the road knew the exact amount of the check before she did.

Next morning people came asking for looms before Miss Lucy was even awake. There was no more problem of getting people to weave but there was still the marketing to be done. At first, Miss Morgan and Miss Burt, the directress of the school, sold the output of the weavers to resort hotels and gift shops. On one of these selling trips Miss Morgan heard about George W. Coggin, superintendent of vocational training for North Carolina, and the possibility of enlisting state aid for the enterprise.

She wrote to him about the little group at Penland and he came to the school to inspect their progress. The weaving industry was three years old when the State became interested and assumed part of the payment of the instructress' salary on condition that there be a certain number of class room hours.

When the neighborhood women had been weaving two years the log cabin that had been the home of Rufus Morgan was turned over to them for a weaving center where they could come to Miss Morgan for supplies and instruction about new work. But the building was dark and hardly sufficient for their needs. Two years later the Penland weavers built their own weaving center opposite the old weaving cabin, a tight log structure with a huge stone chimney and many windows facing the west and the magnificent range of the Black mountains. The husbands of the weaving women furnished the logs and a "big raising" was held, just at apple blossom time with the wide acres of the school orchards at their whitest. The women prepared a bountiful dinner and it was a gala occasion. George W. Coggin came from Raleigh and the Rev. Rufus Morgan returned.

At the weaving center the problem of marketing always lowered over the weavers. And then in October, six years ago, there was a great sale that put the enterprise on its feet. The Episcopal church was holding its general convention in New Orleans. Finances at the weaving cabin were in desperate straits with great piles of unsold goods on hand, and the money was needed in many places but Miss Morgan wanted to risk the fare to the conference in the hope of selling some of the surplus goods that piled up daily. If the articles did not sell and the trip expense was a loss conditions would indeed be alarming but she decided to chance it.

The result exceeded her hopes. Fourteen hundred dollars worth of hand weaving was sold and there was great joy on Conley Ridge.

Remembering the great inspiration and the wonderful instruction she herself had received from Mr. Worst in Chicago, Miss Morgan invited him some time ago to come to Penland and conduct an institute. He did so and it was such a success that this year he gave another. The guests were housed in the new main building, in Morgan Hall, and across the valley under Art'ur's Knobs at the picturesque old weaving cabin that was used before the new one was built. The institute sessions were held in the two front rooms at Morgan Hall and on the huge front porch facing down the hill side toward Penland.

Direct and Discharge Printing

(Continued from Page 9)

the latter reaction. The subsequent washing and boiling soap treatments serve both to clear the printed portion of the reduced Naphthol and improve the quality of the vat print. With such a combination of colors at hand, beautiful effects may be produced that will meet nearly all fastness requirements.

It is obvious that the utilization of fast dyes has been an important factor in bringing the printed fabric to its present degree of popularity.—From Bulletin of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Institute Sees Progress in Night Work Policy

(Continued from Page 5)

Mr. Hines, who is in the practice of law as a member of the firm of Hines, Rearick, Dorr, Travis & Marshall, will be an active adviser of the Institute in association with Mr. Dorr of that firm, who has been the Institute's counsel for the past five years.

Controlled Loom Lubrication

On looms, NON-FLUID OIL insures no wasted oil—no spoiled fabric—no neglected bearings. For all these reasons NON-FLUID OIL gives positive help in reducing operating cost. It reduces oil and labor cost because it does away with dripping and spattering of ordinary oil, so need be applied only one third as often—it reduces the loss due to "seconds" and finally, it prolongs the life of your looms due to its more dependable lubrication.

Ask for proof of non-FLUID OIL'S satisfaction to weavers and we will send testing sample

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MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANT

Better Lubrication at Less Cost per Month

Keeping A
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PRODUCTS
BASED ON RESEARCH

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Degumming Oils -	Rayon Sizings
Bleaching Oils	Cotton Warp Dressings

THE HART PRODUCTS CORP.

Textile-Processing Specialists

1440 BROADWAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Bedsread Stocks Reported Smallest in Years

The favorable statistical situation as to bedsreads was discussed at a meeting of the bedsread group at the Cotton-Textile Institute. The figures show that the mills have avoided overproduction and stocks recorded touch low point for the last four years.

C. Morton Whitman of Clarence Whitman & Sons, chairman of the group, presided. The Institute reported the widespread observance in the bedsread group of its recommendation looking to elimination of women and minors from the night shift, 86 per cent of the looms conforming to this recommendation. General adherence to the 50-50 policy was also reported.

R. W. Benet of Bliss, Babyan & Co. was elected chairman of the group to succeed Mr. Whitman, who had served in that capacity for the last three years.

Plans for 5 Modern Textile Mills in India Reported

Washington. — Plans are being made for the erection of five new textile mills of the latest type and equipment to be located in Ahmedabad, India, despite the large number of mills already there, advices just made public at the Department of Commerce state.

Agents are busy making various inquiries for machinery equipment, and one is reported to have already placed an order for spinning machinery with an English company. The gearing order for this mill is said to have been placed with an American firm.

**SPINNING RING SPECIALISTS
FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS**

**SPINNING RINGS
TWISTER RINGS
SILK RINGS**



**DIAMOND FINISH
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WHITINSVILLE, MASS.**

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Washington, D. C.
Also Winston-Salem, N. C.

Everybody's Business*(Continued from Page 10)*

\$54,000,000 have been expended. Architects' plans have not even been completed for half of the proposed developments. More action and less pot-stirring in Washington will speed up relief.

The automobile industry is now ready to revolutionize the motor car when the signal is given to go ahead. Present machines are definitely out-of-date on the drawing-boards of our research engineers. The railroads likewise are ready for electrification, door-to-door deliveries, and the operation of services by buses, trucks and airplanes.

There are ten thousand things that might be done immediately if we would only shake ourselves free of the paralyzing clutch of the hand of fear. We could revamp our plants and lower manufacturing costs; improve distribution methods; revive creative salesmanship; raise the caliber of management; adjust things to the increased buying power of the dollar; reduce fixed charges by doing some wise and careful refinancing; co-operate in the removal of excessive competition; and enlarge current programs of essential scientific research.

So far science has served only as a tool for promoting physical values. Now it must be employed to change men's fundamental beliefs and attitudes in social matters.

The time has come when we must employ our physical knowledge and physical technologies for social ends. It is inevitable that very soon we will deal scientifically with all social changes.

Each day we hear people talk of the unprecedented scope and speed of change. But this statement is only true so far as it concerns the outward application of science. It does not hold of our intellectual and moral attitudes. We think scientifically of the engine that supplies power in our automobile, but who thinks scientifically about our human relations?

Our current depression is near an end, and nothing except death is more certain than that we will soon be headed upward to new pinnacles of business prosperity. But when we get there, if our mental habits are still dominated by the same ancient forces and out-of-date institutions that were built up before science and research gave us an effective technique of inquiry and verification, we will have nothing to look forward to but recurring booms and deflations.

Cotton Machinery Improvements*(Continued from Page 7)*

riously to consider the question as to whether the long lift and the large diameter of ring should be adopted for counts higher than, say, 28s English (23.71 French).

SECOND-LINE FLUTED ROLLER

A recent invention on the ring frame has been made for the spinning of short-staple cotton by means of the use of the second-line fluted roller of $\frac{3}{8}$ inch (9 mm.) diameter. This invention is very interesting in that it employs a magnetic roller which drives the bottom fluted roller in single box lengths, and thereby with the use of such a small diameter of fluted roller enables a closer setting than has ever hitherto been obtainable.

I feel that much that I have said is useless when I realize the fact that nowadays there is actually a machine is apparently near to solving the everlasting problem of the possibility of putting a bale behind the machine and spinning direct from it on, let us say, thin paper tubes; thus every home will be considered incomplete without its own spinning plant.

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LOOM FIXING**

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Dean of Textile School, N. C. State College

**Completely Revised to Cover Most
Modern Equipment, With Chapters
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**WEAVING OF RAYON and
RAYON LOOMS**

This book, written by a recognized authority, is accepted throughout the textile industry as the standard work on this important subject. Previous editions have been used for many years as text books in schools and colleges, and sales to mill men both here and abroad, have been most gratifying.

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Atlanta

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The lower prices on colored and printed goods are expected to bring out larger buying this week.

On Friday and Saturday, sales of print cloths showed an increase. Friday sales of 80 squares, 39-inch, 4-yard goods were estimated at 5,000,000 yards at 5 5-16 cents. Carded broadcloths were firmer at the week-end with sales somewhat better. Other gray goods constructions were slow. Sheetting sales were largely for filling in purposes.

In fine goods, some price adjustments were under way, as the price situation has not been cleared up following the reduction in acetate yarn prices. In all cotton goods, little business was done, the market being quiet throughout the week. In combed broadcloths, business was considerably better and some very good sales were made before the week ended.

It was unofficially estimated that sales of broadcloths alone in Friday's market were well in excess of 2,000,000 yards, perhaps as high as 2,500,000 yards. This is much more than had been sold in a single day of broadcloths in several weeks. The situation broke just nicely for mills, where stocks were none too high, and with buyers suddenly coming in all at once, prices were firm, and in the case of 100x60s moved upward for spots over the previous day's selling price.

Prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	27 $\frac{1}{8}$
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Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	45 $\frac{1}{8}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	53 $\frac{1}{8}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brown sheetings, standard	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	13
Denims	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dress gingham	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 12
Standard prints	7
Staple gingham	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

Constructive Selling Agents

for

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

44 Leonard St.
New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Yarn sales were generally somewhat better last week. Most consumers were slow to increase the size of their orders, but were in the market more frequently. A great many small sales were put through at prices that were generally firm. Few of these orders were above 50,000 pounds, but in a few instances they ran larger. Weavers were more frequent buyers and some increase in buying by the knitters was reported. Specifications on old orders came through in larger volume and shipments were encouraging.

In the aggregate, then, the position of the yarn industry has improved sufficient to give most sale yarn spinners a better backlog of unfilled orders and to cause most dealers considerable difficulty in arranging precisely the deliveries called for by their customers but the yarn industry has not yet achieved that degree of recovery which keeps new yarn business coming steadily in, day by day. Customers show keen interest in yarns the moment they take an order for goods, but they turn cold again as soon as they have protected themselves on their immediate, minimum yarn requirements.

This month and next is the usual time of the year for the 300,000 to 400,000 pounds customers to make their yarn commitments, but this time they have thus far failed to act and there is no indication of early change in this respect. Yarn dealers admit this shows lack of confidence all along the line, not only among big and little consumers, but also among the sale yarn spinners, as the latter refuse to make yarn except against actual orders and avoid purchasing cotton unless it is needed for yarns which are scheduled shortly to be made and shipped.

Combed yarn prices have been twice revised downward since the beginning of the month. This week's change established 22 cents as the outside asking price for 18s.

Trading in combed numbers continues light, although it is indicated some of the underwear mills are in the market.

Southern Single Warps.		60s Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply.	
10s	14½a15	8s	14½a
12s	15 a	10s	15 a
16s	17 a	12s	15½a
20s	17 a	16s	16½a17
26s	19½a20	20s	17½a18
30s	20½a21		
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.		Carpet Yarns.	
8s	14 a14½	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3	
10s	14½a15	and 4-ply	13 a13½
12s	15 a	White Carpet, 8s, 3	
16s	16 a	and 4-ply	14 a14½
20s	17 a	Colored Strips, 8s, 3	
24s	19 a	and 6-ply	14½a15
30s	21 a	Part Waste Insulating Yarn.	
36s	26½a	8s, 1-ply	12½a
40s	28 a	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	12½a
40s ex.	31 a	10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	13½a14
Southern Single Skeins.		12s, 2-ply	13½a14
8s	14 a14½	16s, 2-ply	15 a
10s	14½a15	20s, 2-ply	16½a
12s	15 a16	26s, 2-ply	18 a
14s	15½a	30s, 2-ply	10 a
16s	17 a		
20s	17 a	Southern Frame Cones.	
24s	10 a	8s	14½a
26s	20½a	10s	14½a15
40s ex.	31 a	8s	14 a
30s	20½a21	10s	14 a
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.		12s	14½a
8s	14 a14½	14s	15 a
10s	14½a15	16s	15 a
12s	15 a	18s	15½a
14s	15½a	20s	16 a
16s	16 a	22s	16½a
20s	17 a	24s	18½a
24s	19 a	26s	19½a
26s	20 a20½	28s	19½a
30s	21 a	30s	20½a
40s	27½a	30s	19 a
40s ex.	31 a	30s	22 a
50s	37 a		

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Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

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for
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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Yarn sales were generally somewhat better last week. Most consumers were slow to increase the size of their orders, but were in the market more frequently. A great many small sales were put through at prices that were generally firm. Few of these orders were above 50,000 pounds, but in a few instances they ran larger. Weavers were more frequent buyers and some increase in buying by the knitters was reported. Specifications on old orders came through in larger volume and shipments were encouraging.

In the aggregate, then, the position of the yarn industry has improved sufficient to give most sale yarn spinners a better backlog of unfilled orders and to cause most dealers considerable difficulty in arranging precisely the deliveries called for by their customers but the yarn industry has not yet achieved that degree of recovery which keeps new yarn business coming steadily in, day by day. Customers show keen interest in yarns the moment they take an order for goods, but they turn cold again as soon as they have protected themselves on their immediate, minimum yarn requirements.

This month and next is the usual time of the year for the 300,000 to 400,000 pounds customers to make their yarn commitments, but this time they have thus far failed to act and there is no indication of early change in this respect. Yarn dealers admit this shows lack of confidence all along the line, not only among big and little consumers, but also among the sale yarn spinners, as the latter refuse to make yarn except against actual orders and avoid purchasing cotton unless it is needed for yarns which are scheduled shortly to be made and shipped.

Combed yarn prices have been twice revised downward since the beginning of the month. This week's change established 22 cents as the outside asking price for 18s.

Trading in combed numbers continues light, although it is indicated some of the underwear mills are in the market.

Southern Single Warps.		60s	
10s	14 1/2 a 15	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply.	43 a
12s	15 a	8s	14 1/2 a
16s	17 a	10s	15 a
20s	17 a	12s	15 1/2 a
26s	19 1/2 a 20	16s	16 1/2 a 17
30s	20 1/2 a 21	20s	17 1/2 a 18
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.		Carpet Yarns.	
8s	14 a 14 1/2	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3	
10s	14 1/2 a 15	and 4-ply	13 a 13 1/2
12s	15 a	White Carpet, 8s, 3	
16s	16 a	and 4-ply	14 a 14 1/2
20s	17 a	Colored Strips, 8s, 3	
24s	19 a	and 6-ply	14 1/2 a 15
30s	21 a	Part Waste Insulating Yarn.	
36s	26 1/2 a	8s, 1-ply	12 1/2 a
40s	28 a	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	12 1/2 a
40s ex.	31 a	10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	13 1/2 a
Southern Single Skeins.		12s, 2-ply	13 1/2 a 14
8s	14 a 14 1/2	16s, 2-ply	15 a
10s	14 1/2 a 15	20s, 2-ply	16 1/2 a
12s	15 a 16	26s, 2-ply	18 a
14s	15 1/2 a	30s, 2-ply	10 a
16s	17 a	Southern Frame Cones.	
20s	17 a	8s	14 1/2 a
24s	10 a	10s	14 1/2 a 15
26s	20 1/2 a	8s	14 a
40s ex.	31 a	10s	14 a
30s	20 1/2 a 21	12s	14 1/2 a
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.		14s	15 a
8s	14 a 14 1/2	16s	15 a
10s	14 1/2 a 15	18s	15 1/2 a
12s	15 a	20s	16 a
14s	15 1/2 a	22s	16 1/2 a
16s	16 a	24s	16 1/2 a
20s	17 a	26s	17 1/2 a
24s	19 a	28s	18 1/2 a
26s	20 a 20 1/2	30s	19 1/2 a
30s	21 a	30s	20 1/2 a
40s	27 1/2 a	30s	19 a
40s ex.	31 a	30s	22 a
50s	37 a		

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TEXTILE DEVELOPMENT CO., THE, 1001 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C. Sidney S. Faine, Pres. Ga.-Ala. Rep., Robert A. Morgan, Rome, Ga.

TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, 809 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO., 95 South St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Offices: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: Frederick Jackson and I. E. Wynne, Charlotte Office; J. W. Stribling, Atlanta Office.

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; D. C. Ragan, P. O. Box 836, High Point, N. C.; E. R. Umbach, P. O. Box 108, Atlanta, Ga.; M. Ousley, P. O. Box 816, Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Kelly, Jordan Div., Monticello, Ga.

U. S. KING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: Wm. F. Vaughan, Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; B. Land, Box 8, Marietta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Carolina Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Fulton Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

VEEDER-ROOT, INC., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: W. A. Kennedy Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Carolina Specialty Co., 122 Brevard Court, Charlotte, N. C.

VICTOR KING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.; A. B. Carter, Mgr., 520 Angier Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Barnes, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., H. Wick Rose, Mgr.

VOGEL CO., JOSEPH A., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office: St. Louis, Mo.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. W. H. Forcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and C. M. Powell, Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East 5th St., Charlotte, N. C.

WICKWIRE-SPENCER STEEL CO., 41 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Rep.: James A. Greer, 60 Rutherford St., Greenville, S. C.

Hanes Sales Agency

Hanes Associated Mills, which will sell the products of Hanes Hosiery Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., and Wilkes Hosiery Mills, Wilkesboro, N. C., formerly sold by Chas. Chipman's Sons Co., has organized a selling force and will open quarters at 271 Church street, New York, on November 2.

A. T. Haefela, who will withdraw November as Chipman's secretary and sales manager to head the new organization, stated that E. B. Ferdinand, who has represented Chipman's in nearly all territories for the last 15 years, will be both an officer and a director of the Hanes company. George A. Carson, for the last five years the Chicago representative, will also be associated with Mr. Haefela as an officer and director.

Seven men who have had long experience in selling hosiery will join the company October 15 and will go to the North Carolina mills for 10 days to inform themselves of production methods in the two plants. They will be named as soon as they withdraw from the firms with which they are now associated.

Mr. Haefela also announced that the company will shortly establish a connection with a large full-fashioned mill, thus being in a position to offer both fashioned and seamless hose for women's and men's half hose. The total output of all types, he said, will be between 12,000 and 13,000 dozen daily. The company's policy will be to sell only to jobbers and large chain stores.

New Cotton

Garments Shown

More than one thousand garment manufacturers, retail buyers and stylists attended the Fourth Annual Trade Conference and Manikin Parade held at 40 Worth street, New York, under the auspices of the Cotton-Textile Institute as a combined showing of the new cottons for spring and summer, 1932. Co-operating in the presentation were the National Association of Cotton Dress Manufacturers, and for the first time the Associated Dress Industries of

America and the United Women's Wear League.

An interesting collection of representative fabrics for the new season, especially designed for the manufacturers of popular-price garments, was presented in more than eighty models shown by fifteen fabric manufacturers and converters. The five major types of garments exhibited as suggested treatments of the new mode in merchandise selling at less than \$6.95 retail, included sports dresses, tailored morning and general daytime frocks, simple afternoon dresses and pajamas.

The particular emphasis given to the pajama mode indicates that a continuing popularity is expected for this type of garment next season. Models appropriate for sports, home wear and practically every daytime occasion for women were displayed. It is certain that regardless of the revived influence of Empress Eugenie in the current mode, an impressive yardage of cotton fabrics will be needed to provide for the lounging and leisure costumes of American women next season.

New trends in fabric designing reveal the returning favor of plain colors and a new importance attached to the texture and finish of materials. A much more diversified array of printed patterns was shown with the new designs ranging from the small conventional patterns to bolder styles of daring color treatment.

Miss Susan Bates, Trade Counselor of the Cotton-Textile Institute, was director of the Manikin parade and described briefly each model shown. The firms exhibiting in the Conference were: M. C. D. Borden & Sons, Brand & Oppenheimer, James H. Dunham & Co., N. Fluegelman & Co., Inc., Galey & Lord, Henry Glass & Co., M. Greene & Co., Hesslein & Co., Inc., M. Lowenstein & Sons, Mahler Textiles, Inc., Minot Hooper & Co., Nashua Manufacturing Co., Pacific Mills, Pepperell Manufacturing Co., and Phoenix Manufacturing Co.

\$20,000 Textile

Payroll Stolen

Brunswick, Maine—Three gunmen entered the office of the Cabot Manufacturing Company here last week and escaped with the payroll said in first reports to be \$20,000. The company is one of the largest textile concerns in this section of the State.



The Lindale Bible Class, Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Lindale, Ga.

Mill Village Activities

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs—"Aunt Becky."

Forest City, N. C.

FLORENCE MILLS

This mill, being close in town, and subject to city taxes, does not have some of the advantages that Alexander Mfg. Co. has, but it has advantages that Alexander hasn't. It is only a block from the heart of Forest City, in easy access to markets, theaters, and so on. The operatives are a fine type of people and the girls are all interested in reading—especially if they can get a "Becky Ann" book. Our blind book-salesman, Mr. Cantrell, always gets big orders here, and still they clamor for "more of Aunt Becky's stories." We truly hope that times will soon be so much improved, that we can have a larger corner in The Bulletin, or, perhaps get the beloved HOME SECTION back again.

This mill makes high-grade cotton flannels, and runs day and night—a blessing to many people who would otherwise be out of work.

There is probably no mill official who would not be glad to stop night work. But when it comes to turning out a full set of loyal employees, who have no place to go, and no way to live—that is something that good, Christian textile manufacturers can't make up their minds to do.

"Uncle Hamp" and I were dinner guests of Mrs. Erwin and charming daughters, Misses Ruth and Edna, one day, and truly did enjoy their hospitality. He says he's "getting his eyes open" to many things about mill people—and is falling in love with all my friends. (I tell him to be particular about that, where pretty girls are concerned!)

Superintendent N. H. Welch is as pleasant as a May morning, and held in high esteem by all who know him. E. G. Flack is carder; Ray Burnett, spinner; F. Y. Hamrick, weaver; B. H. Price, overseer cloth room; M. E. Dorsey, master mechanic; G. P. Doggett, dyer; W. M. Richburg, cotton buyer; Dwight Frye, supply man.

At night—G. V. Frye (he has long been on our friendship list) is superintendent; F. L. Frazier, overseer carding; L. O. Newton, overseer spinning; H. E. Neighbors, overseer weaving; C. M. Freeman, overseer finishing.

R. K. Sorrell, second hand in spinning, is a constant reader of the Southern Textile Bulletin, leading textile paper for the South. I've always noticed that those who read and keep posted are the ones who eventually win promotion.

Spindale, N. C.

SEVERAL NICE MILLS AND A VARIETY OF PRODUCTS
The Elmore Corporation, Elmore Thread Co., and

Spindale Silk Co., are three very interesting and busy plants, superintended by W. R. Wells, who is continuously on the job, but never too busy to be courteous and helpful.

He has able assistants—who are all as pleasant as can be. D. A. Devinney is overseer Elmore Corporation, and Spindale Silk Co., and Hicks Nanney, in Elmore Thread Co. J. E. Hug (some of the ladies pronounce it plain "hug" when calling over the telephone (!) but it's really "Hewg"—a German name.) Anyway, he's manager the silk department. E. L. Simmons has charge of dyeing and mercerizing.

S. E. Elmore is vice-president and treasurer; T. W. Plunk, secretary; C. W. Reed and Miss Ora Lee Drawdy in office.

SPENCER AND SPINDALE MILLS

J. O. Williams, the genial superintendent, assisted by C. E. Folk, recently from Belmont Fabric Co., Belmont, N. C.

E. S. Kistler is overseer carding, both mills, and J. W. Starnes is overseer spinning at both mills; W. B. Shannon, overseer weaving, used to be at Chadwick-Hoskins, and W. A. Owens, overseer the cloth room. Ed Nanney, master mechanic for both mills.

Night line at Spencer—D. V. Hoover, carder and spinner, and L. A. McAlister (recently from Duenan Mills, Greenville, S. C.), overseer weaving; F. F. Roberts, night carder and spinner at Spindale Mill.

J. G. England, second hand in carding, and J. R. Patrick, second hand in weaving, are among the live wires.

STONECUTTER

This pretty mill is still on the job making fine fancy rayon goods, and I was sorry to miss the superintendent, who was away. However, I saw my friend J. H. Forrester, overseer slashing and drawing-in, and he gave me an interesting account of a recent trip to Texas and Mexico in his new "Hup." Drove 1,406 miles without stopping except to "tank up" (!) and made the round trip of 3,410 without even a puncture.

Also saw L. H. Thomas, overseer Preparation, and he'd just been waiting for some one to come for his subscription.

Fact is, Spindale has been neglected by us—and we'd just as well confess it. But it's rich in news of interest, and the people always pull ten or twenty-dollar bills out to pay for subscriptions. I had to go to the office and get Mr. Howard to swap me some change so I could meet the demand. I believe those big bills have scared our fat man, W. H. Still, so that he dodges that place!

Stonecutter has recently installed new heating system for warping and supply departments.

SPINNERS PROCESSING CO.

It was just my luck to miss my good friend Lavid Lindsay, treasurer (a confirmed bachelor), whom I first knew years ago in Draper, when Mr. Luther Knowles was superintendent of the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills, of that place.

I have recently won a second husband and if some really nice girl wants advice in landing Mr. Lindsay in the matrimonial net I'll be glad to advise and help her!

And I never do find Mr. K. S. Tanner, one of the best known and successful manufacturers in the State. He is either president or treasurer of every textile industry in Spindale, and goodness knows how many at other places.

But I did find Superintendent G. A. Williams, who is certainly alert and progressive. He has some new and excellent methods for keeping in close touch with his operatives, and says there are no better people to be found. Labor turnover is a thing of the past. In eight years only six families have moved away.

An interesting story could be written about this plant alone, to say nothing of the various spinning and weaving mills of Spindale.

Goldville, S. C.

THE JOANNA NEWS

When "Ole Bull," the great violinist, was beginning his first concerts in this country he was subjected to a good deal of unfavorable criticism. At length the New York Herald offered him space in its columns to reply to his detractors. But he declined the generous offer saying "I think it is best they write against me and I play against them."

Generally, the best answer we can give our critics is to go right on doing our best at the task to which our hands are set. If we stop to reply in kind, we lose our grip upon our job and we are diverted from the main thing that should keep our attention.

BIRTHS

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Hamm are the proud parents of a son, Horace Alfred, Jr., born Sunday, September 13.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hazel are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a son on Sunday, September 13.

BIRTHDAY PARTIES

Little Marcie O'Shields celebrated her fifth birthday last Friday afternoon by inviting a few of her little friends to a party at her home on Joanna Square. The little folks were entertained with stories and games after which delicious refreshments were served.

Sixteen boys and girls enjoyed a party at the home of Paul Taylor Thursday evening, September 10. The occasion was that of Paul's twelfth birthday. For an hour they enjoyed games on the lawn. Then they were invited into the dining room where ice cream and cake were served. Mrs. Taylor was assisted in entertaining by Misses Louise and Murlee Putman.

PRICE-EVANS

A marriage that came as a surprise to their friends was that of Miss Helen Price and Mr. Clarence Evans. They were married at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, September 12, in Newberry, S. C., Rev. S. J. Wessinger, officiating. They have the best wishes of their friends for their happiness.

IN HOSPITAL

Mrs. Floyd Wicker is a patient in the Newberry Hospital, where she underwent an operation last Friday. Friends will be glad to know that she is doing nicely.

Mr. Edgar Frazier, who has been a patient in the Newberry Hospital for the past three weeks, underwent a

second operation last Friday. His condition is still considered serious.

Seneca, S. C.

LONSDALE CO. OF R. I.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Everything is moving along smoothly and everybody seems to be happy.

The Lonsdale people had a social meeting Saturday night, September 12, which was enjoyed very much.

Our superintendent, Mr. C. M. Padget, opened the meeting by introducing the large number of school teachers to the folks. Then followed boxing, rope jumping, sleight of hand tricks, orange eating contest, special song by Homar Shuttleworth with his guitar. Then a splendid talk was given by our general manager, Mr. Humbert.

Refreshments were served and music was furnished by the Lonsdale Orchestra Band.

Our mill is running with plenty of contented help and good running work.

We people of Lonsdale doff our hats to general manager, Mr. Humbert, for the great efforts he is making toward beautifying the grounds around the mill and village.

BIRTHS

Born to Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Addis, September 5th, a son, Marcus Gary Addis.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Dooley, September 5th, a daughter, Minnie Edith.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Morton, August 29th, a son, Alford Leon.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Roper, August 5th, a son, William Franklin.

VISITORS

Miss Annie Leatherwood of Waynesville, N. C., spent the week-end with Miss Laura Goff.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cole of Anderson have come to Lonsdale to make their home with their son, Mr. J. B. Cole.

The Rev. O. W. Triplett, our Baptist minister, has returned home after conducting a two weeks meeting in Savannah, Ga.

Rev. W. S. Pettus, our Methodist minister, and family have returned home after visiting relatives in N. C., New York and Philadelphia.

We are anxious for the basketball season to open up, as our boys are always ready to go on the warpath.

Our sympathy goes out to Mr. Johnnie Padget and family in the loss of Mr. Padget's mother, who died recently.

Aunt Becky, we are still looking for that visit you promised us.

SMOKY.

And I'm hoping to get there, too.—Aunt Becky.

Rutherfordton, N. C.

Grace Mills is a nice place to visit, for R. R. Flack, agent, is one of the finest and most courteous of officials, and Miss Harrill, office lady, is always pleasant and helpful.

This mill is at present running day and night, and the product is broadcloth.

Day line—D. J. Arrowood, carder; J. M. Ross, spinner; J. W. McGraw, weaver; C. P. Queen, in cloth room; R. R. Blankenship, master mechanic.

Night overseers—R. L. Crisson, crader; J. W. Baynard, spinner; S. M. Shehan, weaver.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving or first-class second hand. Best of references. Married; 33 years old; and strictly sober. H. B. P., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer spinning or carding. Married; strictly sober. Best references. T. A. G., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Overseer Cotton Carding. 22 years experience as overseer carding. Experience on almost all makes of cotton mill machinery. Best references. P. C. S., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer of cloth room. Experienced on all classes of cotton goods. Prefer fancy mill. References on request. J. W., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—One used Condenser and Jet Pump, Dean make preferred, about 12x16x20. Good condition. S. M. H., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as designer on any kind of dobby work. Some experience with Jacquard. Can furnish good references. Single and strictly sober. W. L., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

THE RIGHT WAY TO TRAVEL
is by train. The safest. Most comfortable. Most reliable. Costs less. Inquire of Ticket Agents regarding greatly reduced fares for short trips.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

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Effective April 23, 1931

Set Regular "Want Ad" Style, without border or display lines—4c per word, each insertion.

Minimum charge, \$1.00. Terms—Cash with order.

Set Display Style, with headings in larger type and border—\$3.00 per inch, one insertion.

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Many Mill Forms Carried in Stock

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Charlotte, N. C.

Riverside Fabrics To Be Sanforized

Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., 46 Worth street, New York, now offer Defiance, Ideal and Quaker chambrays and Tiber, Tigris and Marne broadcloths in quantity prepared with Sanforized finish. The maximum shrinkage is guaranteed not to exceed three-quarters of 1 per cent, warp or filling, though tests made have shown no shrinkage remains.

The mills at Danville, Va., are now equipped with complete machinery for Sanforizing on the premises with the specific exacting standards of the finishing department prepared to continue indefinitely the production of fully shrunk yardage.

In the market this is regarded as the first Sanforizing on chambrays. It brings to manufacturers the opportunity to introduce in their garments sizes that are correct from the first and stay unchanged through continued use. Manufacturers are preparing for a broader and insistent demand for guaranteed shrunk work shirts and other garments made of chambrays. As in the case of the shrunk broadcloths, the additional cost to buyers is termed small.

Fertilizing 6-Cent Cotton

"If fertilizer were cheap enough, we could grow cotton at six cents a pound," a Greenville county farmer said while talking over future prospects of the average farmer.

But if cotton remains around the six-cent level for any length of time, commercial fertilizers won't be a very big item of farm expense. The farmers will just not be able to pay for them out of the cotton crop—and cotton is still the money crop of the average farmer.

However, farmers are learning a lot about home-grown fertilizers and soil building through the farm agents and the agricultural teachers of their boys, and a netxended period of low prices for the staple crop would in all likelihood teach the country some valuable lessons in the matter growing fertilizers right on the soil where it is to be used.—Greenville Daily News.

RODNEY HUNT
Textile Wet Finishing Machinery
Water Power Equipment
Rolls—Wood, Metal, Rubber
RODNEY HUNT MACHINE COMPANY
25 MILL STREET ORANGE, MASS.

Here are the Crucial Minutes

*... which the
business paper
helps to save*



"Mr. Smith," calls the secretary. The first of a line of waiting salesmen, hurriedly collecting hat and sample case, enters the buyer's office.

A ground-glass door closes behind him. The other men shift, recross their legs and settle down to wait their turn. It won't be long now.

And it won't! For the average time given to salesmen is brief—heart-breakingly brief, sometimes. In retail stores it varies between 4 minutes in department stores and 21 minutes in furniture stores, with an average for all lines of 12 minutes per interview. In industrial concerns it is scarcely longer.

Yet within those few minutes every actual sale must be consummated. Here, within the walls of one room, across one desk, and in the space of a few hundred seconds are focused the entire efforts of management, produc-

tion, advertising—to stand or fall on the result of personal salesmanship. Here are the crucial minutes when a man must sell.

And because these selling minutes are so few, so precious, it is important to save them for actual selling, to free the hands of salesmen for the important work which can only be done face to face with the buyer.

It is here that the business paper is of untold value to the manufacturer. For it reaches in advance the man behind the ground-glass door. In its pages can be said beforehand everything that must be said as a preliminary to effective personal selling; to get introductions and explanations out of the way; to create friendships and reputations; to clear the decks for two-fisted selling.

Because the business paper of today deals so authoritatively and constructively with the problems of its industry, profession or trade, it not only passes through the ground-glass door, but it is read, thoroughly and attentively, by the man who constitutes the manufacturer's most important single objective. His interest makes the business paper the key to saving crucial selling minutes.



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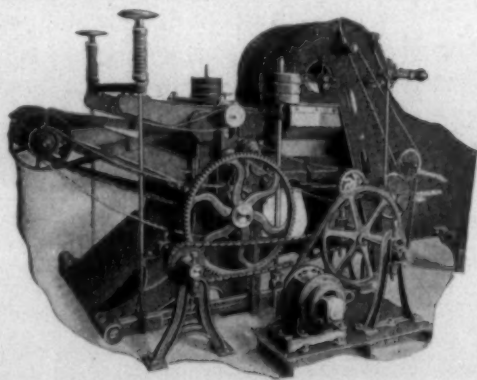
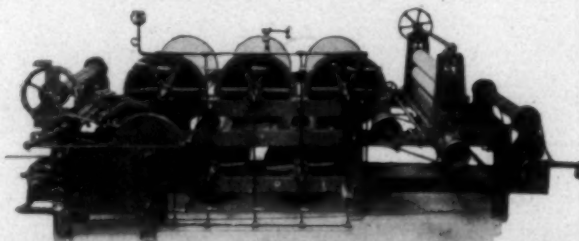
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Elbrook, Inc.
Shanghai, China

SOME of the most successful cotton mills, to give their goods a finer appearance, have changed the construction of their fabrics from a cotton warp with rayon filling to a rayon warp with cotton filling. And many silk mills, too, in order to give their fabrics more body without resorting

to adulteration, have changed their construction to rayon warps. Both classes of mills have found this puts them in a higher quality and better price range, and enables them to "turn" their goods more quickly and with better profit.

As manufacturers of the Johnson Warp Sizer, which is more widely used than all other rayon sizers in the world combined, we can show you how to size Celanese and rayon warps successfully for either type of goods. Write for complete details.



Continuous Hydro-extractor

This machine will expel waste dye and bleach liquors from saturated cotton, at the same time passing it forward to your Drying Machine through a continuous series of operations.

Gives more uniform results with less expenditure of energy and avoidance of intermittency. Many other advantages.

Reduce your costs by hydro-extracting saturated fibers this modern way.

C. G. Sargent's Sons Corp., Graniteville, Mass.

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